

HOME NEWS

Mr William Craig's future in doubt again after another defeat on Catholics in Cabinet

From Christopher Walker

The prospects of finding a political solution to the crisis in Northern Ireland suffered a severe setback yesterday as "loyalist" politicians voted strongly against Mr William Craig's attempt to continue searching for a temporary compromise.

Soon after the United Ulster Unionist Coalition had rejected the suggestion of allowing Roman Catholics into any future Cabinet, even that of an emergency coalition, it became clear that the vital talks between the two sides are unlikely to start again.

The largely Roman Catholic Social Democratic and Labour Party maintains that it can start talking again on all issues except the one of the Roman Catholic vote. The Rev Ian Paisley, increasingly the dominant voice of the coalition, said bluntly on the steps of Stormont: "We are prepared to talk to the SDLP on the basis that they will not be in a future Cabinet of Northern Ireland."

For the British Government, the uncompromising nature of Mr Craig's defeat will come as a disappointment, but there are many senior officials who believe that he has shown new vigour which can be explored further when the present stage of the Convention is over.

During yesterday's meeting, which lasted four hours, Mr

Craig was given a greater opportunity to argue his case than had been expected, but it had little effect. After a complicated process of amendments had been introduced, it is understood that he was overruled by 36 votes to six, with some abstentions.

The lack of support for Mr Craig, even among his own Vanguard Party, has raised important questions about his political future. He has not yet committed himself, but it is possible that before long he will once again resign as leader of the Vanguard Convention.

Although Mr Craig declined to talk to the press after his defeat, it is understood that one course he might adopt is to campaign at a series of public rallies in favour of his more moderate line. He believes passionately in his logic, and has emphasized that he sees the achievement of some form of compromise with the SDLP as the only way in which Britain will allow Ulster a devolved government.

The idea of a campaign in the province has been supported by the many loyalist paramilitary groups who have come out strongly behind Mr Craig. If it is undertaken it would form the beginning of the referendum campaign expected to be announced after the Convention proposals have been considered at Westminster.

Although attempts were being made to disguise the real divisions inside the coalition there is every indication that Mr Craig's initiative, although doomed in the short run, will have far-reaching consequences for loyalist politics in Ulster.

With Mr Paisley's Democratic Unionists now providing the main influence inside the coalition, a fairly swift end to the formal proceedings of the Convention is expected.

Increasingly the Government will be turning attention to the options that remain open after the convention's report has been prepared. One to which it remains firmly opposed is the idea of total integration advocated by Mr Enoch Powell, the United Unionist MP, who has been widely blamed for whipping up support in recent weeks for Mr Paisley's hard line policy.

Yesterday afternoon Mr Powell arrived at Stormont once again, but he did not attend the full UUC meeting. He would not say why he was there or whom he was planning to see. "Don't get the wrong clue," he told reporters. "Don't follow the wrong thread, like Ariadne through the labyrinth."

Meanwhile the sectarian assassinations continued with the murder of a Roman Catholic newspaperman who was shot in his shop on a predominantly Protestant housing estate outside Belfast.

Body for self employed dismisses leader

By a Staff Reporter

The National Federation of the Self-Employed yesterday dismissed its chief executive officer, Mr Keith Shouls, from his £5,000-a-year post.

The move was the first item on the agenda of a meeting of the national executive in London. After about two hours Mr Ian Greer, the federation's press officer, announced the dismissal of Mr Shouls.

He said: "It was generally felt that Mr Shouls had worked very hard during the past few months but had not the necessary qualifications to allow him to continue with the federation in the position of chief executive officer."

The decision to dismiss Mr Shouls was taken by a substantial majority of the 35 or so elected members of the executive and members of the executive emphasized that no misconduct was being suggested.

Mr Greer said the federation had grown dramatically in its first year (the meeting last night marked the first birthday) and members of the executive did not feel that Mr Shouls was capable of running the federation.

The executive meeting was the continuation of a dispute about the way the funds, comprising £12 a year from each of 42,000 members, have been spent. Resignations have been offered and sought, while the association, consisting of people from all kinds of disparate occupations, has been trying to find its feet.

The one common factor among the executive members yesterday was a desire to get on with the main aim of the association: to change government policies towards the self-employed, particularly in respect of the collection of VAT and the payment of increased national insurance contributions without increased benefit.

After dismissing Mr Shouls, who was in the chair, the executive went on to give "an overwhelming vote of confidence" to Mr Richard Graves, the honorary treasurer, but then accepted his "willingness to stand down after the completion of the annual audit."

The executive also accepted, without dissent but with some abstentions, the resignation of Mr John Kelly as honorary secretary, and thanked him for his work.

Some of the pressure for changes in the federation has come from Greater London Region (South). Its executive had submitted motions calling for the removal from office of Mr Graves, Mr Kelly and Mr Shouls.

After several hours' discussion the resignation of Mr Norman Small as president was accepted. Mr Small, the founder of the federation, had tendered his resignation some weeks ago, although there has since been dispute about whether he intended the letter to be taken as a letter of resignation.

In a speech at yesterday's meeting, however, he offered his resignation and said that if there was anything he could do to further the work of the federation, which he had founded, he would do it.

Some members of the executive feel that they have now completed the process of tidying up and can concentrate on the federation's aims of the future.

The federation, despite its troubles, continues to recruit about 300 or 400 members a week.



Mr Richardson, the American Ambassador, right, with his wife and Mr Gormley, the miners' leader, visiting Thoresby colliery, Nottinghamshire, yesterday.

Plan for toll booths at Bristol

From Trevor Fishlock

A cordon of toll booths is to be placed around Bristol to help to relieve the city's worsening traffic congestion, a transport study published yesterday says. It also calls for an improved bus service and a park-and-ride system.

The toll booths would be at the heart of what is called, in the jargon of the consulting engineers who carried out the study, a car user restraint strategy.

The consultants envisage 34 toll booths around the central

and Clifton areas, making a charge in the morning and evening peak traffic times. That would cut traffic flow in the centre to three quarters of what it was in 1973 and reduce the need for road building.

At the same time there would be more buses and routes which would have priority. The reduction of car traffic would, in any case, make buses more efficient. In the mid-1980s, the consultants estimate, the toll booths would make a profit of more than £2m a year, which could be used to support public transport. There should be

park-and-rides sites outside the toll-booth cordon, more trains from Weston-super-Mare and Bath into Bristol, and a new bus station in the city.

The study says that to attempt to control traffic by increasing parking charges in the centre would be ineffective, because the local authority has only 15 per cent of parking places there.

The background to the study is the estimate that by 1986 the population of the Bristol area will rise from 689,000 to 784,000 and that there will be 39 cars for every 100 people, compared with 23 cars now.

Computer could reduce false burglar alarms

From Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

The introduction of a small computer to reduce the large number of false burglar alarms was suggested yesterday by Mr W. E. Randall, managing director of Chubb and Son, at a conference at Edinburgh University on serious property crime.

He said that of 64,465 calls in 1974 from alarms connected directly to alarm companies, the central stations and transmitted to the Metropolitan Police information room, only 184 were the result of crime.

He told the conference: "It cannot be denied that with false calls on this scale there is a

serious problem to be faced, which the industry is ill-advised to ignore."

Mr Randall forecast that the use of a new miniature computer costing about £200 could do much to resolve the concern of the police.

Explaining how some false alarms occurred, he said that a window contact might be activated not because the window had been opened but because it had rattled in the wind.

The computer could be programmed to check, after an initial alert, whether activity on the premises could be caused only by an unauthorized presence. If it was, the alarm could then be activated.

Four sent for trial on horse race charges

Four men were sent for trial at Preston Crown Court by Ulverston magistrates yesterday, on conspiracy charges involving the 10-1 winner, Gay Future, at Carnarvon racecourse on August 26 last year. They were released on bail totalling £50,000.

The accused were all racehorse trainers: Tony Collins, of Troon, Strathclyde, and Edward O'Grady, of Thurles, co Tipperary, and John Morgan and Tony Murphy, both of Cork. A fifth defendant, Brian Darrar, of Cork, was acquitted and awarded costs.

They are charged with attempting to win, using fraud and ill practice, multiple and single wagers laid by them or on their behalf.

Supporter jailed for three months after riot

A Chelsea football supporter, Alan Surrey, aged 22, of Forest Hill, London, was jailed for three months at Lymington, Bedfordshire, yesterday for his part in riots that caused damage estimated at £2,000 in the town centre.

Mr Surrey was one of 60 arrested. He admitted threatening behaviour. Three more supporters were sent to detention centres for three months, six were fined £100 each, and one was recommended for borstal training.

Union threat: The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen is in call for higher penalties for football hooligans, and for automatic compensation for any transport employee injured by them (our Labour Staff writes).

Test pitch defendant dives over rail

From Our Correspondent

Leeds

Further demonstrations yesterday marked another court appearance at Leeds of the four Londoners accused of sabotaging the Headingley Test wicket. During a four-hour remand appearance, at Leeds Magistrates' Court one of the three accused men, Colin Dean, suddenly dived head first over a court railing and landed on the dock stairs leading to the cells.

Then, a few minutes after the magistrates had announced their refusal of bail for the men, "Free George Davis" supporters staged a sit-down demonstration in the roadway.

The police acted quickly on this sitting at a junction in The Headrow, one of the city's main thoroughfares. They detained eight men and three women and said later that they would appear before magistrates today, charged with obstruction.

During the hearing Det Chief Supt Denis Hoban, head of Leeds area CID, was giving details of his opposition to bail for the men when Mr Dean, aged 37, of Southwark, London, made his dive over the rail behind him. The magistrates adjourned. They came back after five minutes and Mr Dean returned handcuffed to two police officers.

One of the defendants,

Geraldine Hughes, from Leytonstone, London, who last week refused bail in protest at the men's custody, again refused her bail yesterday, but later changed her mind.

Before she was released Mrs Hughes was involved in an incident in the cells. She was brought before the magistrates again and charged with assaulting a police officer and of damaging a plastic cup. She was remanded on bail to September 26.

On the Test wicket charge, Mrs Hughes, Mr Dean, scheme the other defendants, Peter Chapman, aged 34, and Richard Ramsey, aged 25, both of London, were remanded until September 26.

Wax baths bring relief to some cancer victims

From Our Correspondent

Edinburgh

A new wax-bath treatment for certain types of cancer, carried out on 100 terminal patients in Edinburgh, has resulted in encouraging success, the Joint Surgical Congress in Edinburgh was told yesterday.

Dr Robert Pettigrew, an anaesthetist at the city's Western General Hospital, told the congress that the technique, which involved enclosing a patient in a polythene bag and pouring wax over it, relieved pain and prolonged life. "There were people who were almost dead who arrived in an ambulance but drove themselves home after treatment."

No cure was claimed but there were beneficial effects from the hyperthermia caused by the treatment. The heat attacked the cancer tumour and apparently caused it to regress. More investigation was going on, and they were proposing to combine using a wax bath with radiation treatment.

New pay plan for junior doctors welcomed

By John Ross

Medical Reporter

The new pay structure for junior hospital doctors, pricing details of which were published yesterday, was given a favourable reception by the doctors' leaders.

Produced by the Review Body on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration, it is consistent with the Government's counter-inflation policy and, as indicated in a report in *The Times* yesterday, recommends no increase in total remuneration. It has been accepted by the Government.

Junior doctors will know in advance the hours they will be expected to work, they will have clear job descriptions and will receive additional payment for contracted extra duty after 44 hours instead of extra duty payments after 80 hours, as at present.

Dr Ian McKim Thompson, secretary of the junior hospital doctors' committee of the British Medical Association, said:

"In the circumstances it seems a very fair way of dealing with the problem."

The salary supplements that were to replace the extra duty allowance scheme would be of great benefit because they would be recognized for the purpose of assessment for a house mortgage, for example.

Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, commenting on the report, said the supplementary scheme would mean redistribution of the £12m spent annually on juniors' out-of-hours duty. Hitherto a junior doctor had received the same payment for being on call at home as he did for working at the weekend or at night. If the new scheme was introduced more would be paid for hours regularly worked outside the normal week than for hours on call.

Review Body on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration, supplement to fifth report (Command 6243, Stationery Office, 50p).

Tories will debate call for more tenacity in House

Continued from page 1

subject, would oppose a change that would rob the Conservatives of the chance to introduce their own policies, undiluted to suit coalition partners, for the benefit of the nation.

Lord Thorncroft was asked whether he thought electoral reform would benefit those who supported the party. "It is a subject which is very little understood," he said. "I do not think it should be determined simply on the issue of how it would advantage the Liberals or the Conservatives or someone else. It ought really to be discussed in the House in the right or the wrong of the national interest, and the first logical step for that is a Speaker's conference."

When it was suggested to him that the Conservative Party and Mrs Thatcher had been dilatory in pressing for such a conference, he replied that the initiative had to be taken by the Government. He was obviously not as enthusiastic as Mr Russell Johnson, of the Liberal Party, who said on Wednesday that he was willing to consider setting up road blocks to call attention to the need for electoral change.

This year there is an unusually large number of motions critical of the party and its presentation of policy. On that topic the motion chosen for debate, from Thurrock, states: "This conference deplores the ineffectiveness of the Tory Party in opposition and suggests that by more tenacity we will ensure a speedy return to a Conservative government."

But Mrs Thatcher is not without her admirers. A motion from Taunton applauds her "for her vigorous campaign to stir Mr Wilson from his customary inertia at a time of crisis."

Because the motions had to be submitted in July some have been overtaken by events. Mrs Thatcher has already given her answer to those who ask for the leadership to "espouse the principles of free enterprise and personal responsibility."

From St Albans, however, comes an accusation that the Conservatives lost the last general election "due to the absence of clearly understood policies based on true Conservative principles and its inability to present its policies in public in explicit and imaginative terms." And Harrow, West, believes that the party would do better to base its policies on Conservative principles "rather than on ideas which it feels the floating voter would like to hear."

The party managers are more concerned about a better financial response from those constituency associations that have not kept up their contributions to party funds under the national quota scheme.

The south-eastern area had the best regional record; the constituencies there provided 294 per cent of the target figure.

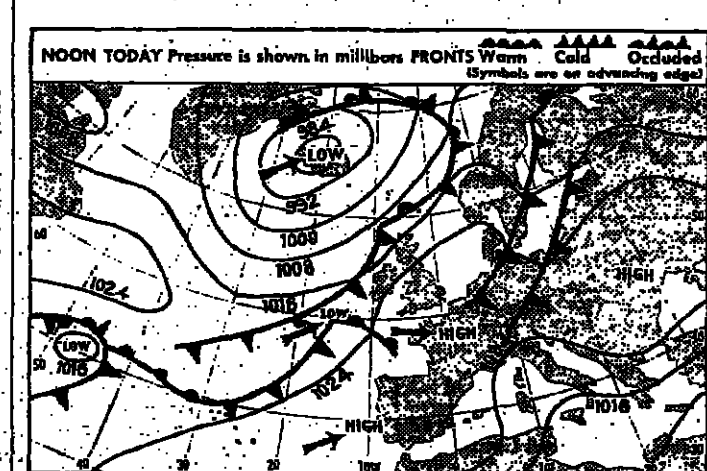
The timetable of debates and the names of the shadow spokesmen who will reply on each subject is as follows: Tuesday, October 7: Education (Mr Sir John Stevens), chairman's address (Lord Thorncroft), the Conservative Party and the future (Sir Keith Joseph), industry (Mr Heseltine).

Wednesday: Food and farming (Mr Jopling), economic policy, taxation and savings (Sir Geoffrey Howe), electoral reform (Mr Maude), homes and land (Mr Rossi), policy presentation and party organization (Mr Whitelaw), Thursday: Employment, industrial relations (Mr Prior), defence and the Western alliance (Mr Maudling or Mr Younger), the authority of Parliament and the rule of law (Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone), local government and rates (Mr Raison), social services (Mr Powell).

Friday: Leaders' address (Mrs Thatcher).

There will also be debates on two balloted motions, one of which is likely to be on the European Community and overseas affairs. If the rule on emergency debates is invoked, there may be a discussion of the Northern Ireland situation.

Weather forecast and recordings



NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars. FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are as on preceding page)

Today Sun rises: 6.41 am. Sun sets: 7.34 pm. Moon rises: 5.41 am. Moon sets: 6.29 pm.

Full moon: Tomorrow. Lighting up: 7.38 pm to 6.12 am. High water: London Bridge, 2.3 am, 7.1m (23.4ft); 2.37 pm, 7.1m (23.4ft). Avonmouth, 7.35 am, 12.3m (40.2ft); 1.15 pm, 12.7m (41.7ft). Dover, 11.29 am, 6.3m (20.7ft); 11.47 pm, 6.3m (20.7ft). Hull, 6.11 am, 6.9m (22.6ft); 6.43 pm, 6.9m (22.6ft). Liverpool, 11.40 am, 8.7m (28.6ft); 11.50 pm, 9.0m (29.5ft).

A ridge of high pressure over the S of Britain will move away E as a small depression advances NE towards Ireland.

Forecast for 6 am to midnight: London, SE, E, Central and N England, East Anglia, Midlands. Mostly dry, sunny spells, becoming cloudy; wind W or variable. Light becoming SW, moderate to max temp 17°C (63°F).

Channel Islands, SW England. Light becoming SW, moderate to max temp 17°C (63°F).

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDWAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

Algeria	Algiers	Amman	Antwerp	Athens	Bahia	Bombay	Buenos Aires	Calcutta	Canton	Cebu	Colon	Dacca	Dar es Salaam	Delhi	Disse	Edinburgh	Geneva	Hankow	Hong Kong	Kobe	London	Lyons	Manila	Medan	Montevideo	Mumbai	Nairobi	Paris	Peking	Rangoon	San Francisco	Singapore	Sourabaya	Taipei	Tientsin	Yokohama
10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0

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HINE. The connoisseurs' cognac.

Convention for people of restricted growth

By Philip Howard

The little people of Britain are gathering in Bristol for their first convention, intended to draw attention to small disadvantages, which are overlooked and ignored in society of insensitive giants which they live.

Nomenclature is a very symptom of their predicament. They are called dwarfs or midgets, the alienating words that small people are subordinated to the real people. The United States has known as "The Little People". In Britain the Association for Research Restricted Growth.

The association's noble relief and mitigate the disadvantages of men and restricted growth. Members are open to everybody with a disadvantage, whether lack of height, but in a nobody over 5ft has yet to join.

The first convention is intended to draw attention to the disadvantages of men and restricted growth. Members are open to everybody with a disadvantage, whether lack of height, but in a nobody over 5ft has yet to join.

Their founder and president is Mr Charles Pocock, a married service man. Remploy, an engineering and clothing firm from South Wales, will provide the intellectual moral support. The physical problems of small people are not the most important.

Clothes can be a measure, and the association is compiling a list of which to shop. Carpenters, their controls adapt, twitches, lift buttons, in the kitchen, and other that is built out of the can be improved.

Big people seem to be the ones who are the most difficult to deal with. The association is not a workers' union, but a group of people who are gathering to discuss the physical, social and psychological, medical, educational, employment terms, and of daily living.

Incitement to be retried

The case against a University postgraduate, Andrew Lloyd, aged 22, of Cardigan Road, Leeds, denied possessing a firearm, was retried yesterday. He was charged with incitement to murder a member of the Irish Republican Army, who was heard again. A Preston Crown Court reach a verdict yesterday a three-day trial, granted bail.

Pinter divorce case

Miss Vivien Pinter's divorce petition against her husband, Mr C. Pinter, was heard yesterday in London. The divorce was granted in October.

HOME NEWS

Harnessing H-bomb is best long-term energy rope, scientists told

Conventional for people of rest growth

From Pearce Wright, Science Editor, Birmingham

Despite all their power, science and technology have failed to discover practicable ways of tapping the most limitless supplies of energy provided by nature, Sir Ian Cottrell, FRS, Master of St John's College, Cambridge, and Chief Scientific Adviser to the Government, said at a conference in Birmingham yesterday.

In an opening paper at an international scientific meeting on "Man and his Environment," he outlined why solar radiation, hot rocks inside the earth and the thermonuclear potential of the hydrogen in the ocean do not seem exploitable.

The difficulty of developing nuclear energy was primarily economic: the high cost of getting it out in an accessible form is daunting.

Sir Alan suggested that in the future, technical difficulties of harnessing the energy of the H-bomb by joining together light elements such as hydrogen, helium and lithium, might be overcome by biological methods of capturing energy from the sun through photosynthesis.

He agreed with predictions that fossil oil and gas supplies are unlikely to meet world needs for more than about 20 years, especially as the large-scale development of oil, gas, which had given rise to the environmental problems of air pollution, global warming, and nuclear power. There was not enough uranium to support world programmes of thermal nuclear power stations for more than 20 years, he said, and in his opinion the fast-breeder reactor designed to overcome this difficulty by more efficient use of nuclear fuel, was not an answer because of the deep anxieties about the risks to society from radioactivity and other nuclear hazards.

That view was not shared by Professor J. T. Davies, of the Department of Atomic Engineering at Birmingham University, who thought more nuclear breeder reactors were necessary in spite of dangers. He said dangers were already present.

A special conference was divided into sections on industrial development, urban environment, broad ecological issues, and other matters.

In the industrial section Dr G. Metcalf, of Oxy Metal Industries International, said the transition in the past 20 years had been made from virtually total neglect of the effects of industrial pollution to a sober realization of its responsibility for the environment.

Professor J. H. Fremlin, of Birmingham University, said in a paper on the feasibility of control of environmental growth: "If we were concerned only with the number of people that the planet could sustain it would be illogical to worry simultaneously about environmental hazards and population growth. If we are concerned also with the quality of life it is entirely logical."

He argued that although we did not know how to reduce environmental hazards to zero, there were no insoluble technical difficulties. There were no insoluble difficulties in raising world food and health standards; the main difficulty was technical, but economic, political and social.

Safety of aircraft has much improved

By Arthur Reed, Air Correspondent

The safety record for aircraft on the British register has shown a substantial improvement over the past ten years, the Civil Aviation Authority said yesterday.

There were no fatal accidents involving public transport aircraft last year. The last serious disaster was in April 1973, when 108 passengers and crew on an Invercauld charter flight to Basle were killed.

Figures published by the CAA in its annual report showed that in the three years 1972 to 1974 there were 266 fatalities, a million passengers carried, compared with 256 between 1969 and 1971, and 9.82 between 1966 and 1968.

Passenger fatalities totalled 212 between 1972 and 1974, compared with 160 and 463 in the two previous three-year periods. Fatal accidents a million stage flights were 1.35, compared with 1.48 and 5.78, and fatal accidents two, compared with two and seven.

During 1974 there were 16 fatal accidents to general aviation aircraft.

Among new safety legislation being sought was a proposal to require all turbine-powered civil aircraft of 27,000kg or above to carry cockpit voice recorders, and the installation of ground proximity warning systems in turbojets by mid-1976, and in other aircraft by mid-1977.

Business News, page 18

Girl tells how public house bomb killed friend at party

By Clive Borrell

Miss Carol Burns, aged 19, told the Central Criminal Court yesterday how a friend who had taken her seat in a public house was killed when a bomb exploded beneath it.

Three men and a woman are accused of the murder of five people in the Horse and Groom public house, Guildford, Surrey, last night. Miss Burns was holding her nineteenth birthday party on October 5 last year.

Miss Burns, who has since married but was referred to throughout her evidence by her single name, told the jury how she had joined the Women's Royal Army Corps at Guildford and was met outside the barracks by her father and Mr Paul Craig, a family friend, on the evening of the party. They went to the Horse and Groom, where she sat at a table in an alcove.

Miss Burns left the room for a short time. When she returned she found Mr Craig had "moved up" and taken her seat.



Artist's impressions of two men the police wish to identify in connection with the Caterham public house bombing on August 27.

beside me I was still in a sitting position on the floor and I was nearly falling down a hole into the cellar."

She was in hospital for three weeks. In March this year she left the WRAC to marry. Her father, Mr Robert Burns, of Borehamwood, Hertfordshire, was unconscious for five weeks after the explosion.

Private Jonathan Cook, who was then with the 3rd Battalion, The Parachute Regiment, and had been in the public house before the Burns family arrived, told the court that he had seen a young couple sitting in the alcove after the explosion. They were leaning forward to talk to each other. I cannot remember them laughing or smiling. To my mind the didn't seem to be hitting it off. As soon as they left we took their seats."

The far defendants are: Carole Richardson, aged 18, of Kensington, London; Patrick Armstrong, aged 24, Kilburn, London; Paul Hill, aged 29, of Belfast; and Gerald Conlon, aged 20, of Belfast. All were accused of murdering two WRAC guards and two WRAC recruits and a civilian at Guildford on October 5, 1974.

Sir Michael Havers, in his two-day opening of the prosecution's case, said the bomb was planted under one of the seats at the Horse and Groom by Miss Richardson and Mr Armstrong.

The defendants are also accused of conspiring with others to cause explosions in the United Kingdom between November, 1973, and December last year, and of causing an explosion at the Seven Stars public house, Guildford, on October 5.

Mr Armstrong alone is accused of conspiring with Mr Hill and other persons unknown to murder two people at the King's Arms, Woolwich, between October 5 and 8 last year. He is also accused of unlawfully assisting in a reconnaissance of the King's Arms, with intent to cause an explosion. Mr Hill and Mr Armstrong are accused of murdering two men at the King's Arms. All four have pleaded not guilty to all charges. The case continues today.

Threat from 'tide of filth' in London streets

London is being steadily immersed in a tide of filth, Sir Ian Flowers, chairman of the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution, told the scientific conference in Birmingham yesterday.

Litter and refuse disposal is a growing problem in Britain's cities, he said. "Bags of boxes of refuse are piled up on the roadside because local authorities are unwilling or unable to provide an effective disposal service."

Rusting cars and buildings are to be found on building sites and in the streets, he said. "The product of a million dogs, most of them owned by perfectly respectable citizens."

Sir Brian said nothing was one about 4,000 people had died prematurely in the 1952 London smog.

Economies may mean more cuts, IBA says

After what was probably the most successful year since independent television began, Independent Broadcasting Corporation yesterday gave a warning that financial stringency might make more cuts necessary.

Few sectors of the output are not marked by programmes of high distinction, IBA says, and the most conspicuous development was the presentation of hour-long serial-type drama.

In its annual report the IBA said the system is entirely self-supporting. Because of the programme commissioning income from advertising is unlikely to rise in proportion to cost increases.

Changes have taken place in summer daytime programmes in the interests of economy, with consequent losses in some evening programmes to accommodate a new series (Crown Court General Hospital).

Financial difficulties, exacerbated by television have affected the operations of radio companies.

Independent Broadcasting Company's annual report and accounts, 1974-75, (Stationery or booksellers, £1).

TV's role crucial in hard times, convention told

From Kenneth Gosling, Cambridge

Television's role in maintaining national spirit and morale was described yesterday by Mr Frank Gillard, the veteran broadcaster, as "a vitally important consideration" when he spoke at the opening of the Royal Television Society's biennial convention at Cambridge.

Mr Gillard, who is the convention's chairman, asked the 250 delegates, who include many of the leading figures in British television, "in a period of great economic stringency, where does television stand in the national queue? Let us accept that this is perhaps not the time, for a year or so, to ask for additional financial support from any quarter beyond adjustment to meet inflation. But if major economies are called for, should television be sharply cut back?"

He said they might feel that the rougher the going the less money people had to spare to buy their information and entertainment, even their education, in other ways, and the more television was needed. If that was true it needed to be said at the present time.

Some meat prices going up: fruit and salads cheaper

Price of meat has risen in many shops in the week. Increases are small, intermittent on beef, and to be concentrated on roasting and stewing cuts, as topside and boned rib is riskier. There are a few in New Zealand lamb and pork, so the best may cost more than 75p and the cheap knuckle the leg more than 50p.

Co-operative societies in London and Wales have cut beef to the levels of a few weeks ago. The campaign against Meat and Livestock Commission to persuade housewives more meat. Their English lamb will cost 99p a pound in 44p a pound. It will soon cost more but continues to fall and in shops has already gone below 21p officially predicted later. Goldeneye, the largest buying organization in the south yesterday said it also the price of all grades by 2p a dozen next week. In some shops are still as much as 25p for a 2lb sugar other have dropped little as 21p. Apples have much cheaper in the past, with small home-grown.

Food prices

Hugh Clayton

Worcesters costing as little as 8p a pound. The best Cox's Pippins cost at least 15p a pound and cookers at least 14p.

Sweetcorn and peas are reaching the end of their season, but there are still plenty of reasonably priced courgettes and melons. Salad vegetables have become cheaper, tomatoes starting at 10p a pound and lettuce at 8p each. Spinach and carrots are worth buying at about 2p and 6p a pound respectively but beans, cauliflowers and green peppers are expensive.

Potatoes are holding their high price of 6p a pound or more, and the Potato Marketing Board has issued a leaflet advising shoppers to cook them in their skins in boiling water. It recommends that the potato of moderate size should be baked with a sausage through a hole in the middle. It suggests that the pieces removed from the centres should be fried later.

"As one of the world's largest users of raw materials, we see it as our duty to waste nothing—not even waste."

From a report by Dr. B. Werminghausen of BASF's Plastics Applications Department



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BASF are one of the world's largest chemical companies. The chemical industry takes the earth's resources in their most primitive form and converts them to complex, highly sophisticated substances that do specific jobs: as dyes and plastics for example, fertilizers and pesticides, or the substances that render wood pulp into glossy printed pages.

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HOME NEWS

Mrs Castle's policy 'would lose half the agency nurses'

By John Roper
Medical Reporter

Advice from the Department of Health to health authorities on the policy of phasing out agency nurses from the National Health Service would mean that from October 1 their pay would be reduced by up to £15 a week, it was contended yesterday.

At least half the five thousand nurses, many experienced, state registered or enrolled nurses, would leave nursing for good, the Federation of Personnel Services, said. It was another serious threat to the care of patients in the NHS, already beset by staffing problems.

The Royal College of Nursing, although agreeing that agency nurses should be phased out, condemned discriminatory rates of pay. The rate recommended by the RCN was £152 an hour; the department's suggested rate was £114.

Mr Donald Cropper, secretary general of the federation, which represents nursing agencies, said that the decision was causing an unnecessary crisis in the NHS and meant that the nurses were getting a "pretty shabby deal".

Doctors had already given warning that patients might die. No health authority in its right mind would employ agency nurses if it did not have to, Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, was trying to get nurses "on the cheap".

Agency nurses were not, as many thought, better paid than nurses permanently employed, but because they did not enjoy the benefits of permanent

employment they must be compensated for loss of paid sick leave, holidays and superannuation.

There is some confusion in area health authorities because of a conflict of interest between finance officers, especially trying to meet rising costs, and nursing officers responsible for providing the nursing service to patients.

Mr Donald Gardine, a nursing agency principal, said that one nursing officer who employed 40 agency nurses to keep the service going estimated that after October 1 she would have four. Another hospital said that 11 out of 14 psychiatric wards might have to be shut, and in another, two out of four operating theatres. Intensive care units would be particularly affected.

The circular issued by Mrs Castle's department last June stated: "While the Secretary of State is anxious that the implementation of this policy (elimination of agency nurses from the NHS) should not result in any lasting reduction of services to patients, she appreciates that a short-term risk may have to be accepted..."

Listing the reasons for phasing out agency nurses, the circular said that staffing suffers from an additional element of instability; agency nurses tend to be less willing or able to take a full share of management responsibility; training and supervision of students are made more difficult; their use may mask manpower problems in the NHS; and morale of permanent staff is lowered because of the higher take-home pay and independence of agency nurses.

Students boycott Sir Keith's meeting

Students at Stirling University yesterday boycotted a meeting at which Sir Keith Joseph, Conservative spokesman on policy, spoke. About 40 heard him address the university's Conservative Association.

He said it was the first time for months that one of his appearances at a university had not been packed to overflowing. Normally he would have expected the university's left wing to be represented to argue his views.

Sir Keith said: "I ask myself whether the left wing at Stirling University, which is vociferous normally, deliberately boycotted this meeting."

Mr Mike Forsyth, vice chairman of the Federation of Conservative students, said afterwards that the left wing students had decided the previous night to stay away from the meeting.

Sir Keith told the meeting that the government and the TUC should cooperate in reducing wasteful overmanning and in persuading workers to withdraw their opposition to labour-saving machinery.

"The greater part of our steel industry is in danger of closing down, with incalculable results, because of the price the blastfurnace men in one works are asking for operating new equipment, and that is in the state-owned sector, where no shareholders would profit, even if there were profits," he said.

Productivity could be vastly increased if deliberate restrictive practices, "organized Luddism" were overcome, he said.

MPs call for action on battered wives and their children

By Pat Healy
Social Services
Correspondent

The Government has failed to take seriously the difficulties of battered wives, according to the interim report of the Commons Select Committee on Violence in Marriage, published yesterday. The committee, which recommends 24-hour family crisis centres in every large town and many more refuges for battered wives, says that lack of government response has seriously hampered its work.

"Hardly any worthwhile research into either causes or remedies has been financed by Government," the report says.

Few of the seven departments concerned give marital violence "any priority other than a very low one" either in terms of manpower or financial resources. The committee found it impossible to estimate how many wives might be battered but quotes "for what it is worth" the estimate of a Welsh Office minister that there might be five thousand in Wales each year.

The committee of 13 MPs con-

cludes that urgent action is necessary to alleviate the plight of many women and children. But it admits that in five months of work "we have not been able to find any easy solutions. They do not exist".

But immediate action can be taken, including instructions to the police to be more ready to help in cases of domestic violence and greater willingness of local authorities to provide housing for battered wives and their children. To deal with emergencies, 24-hour family crisis centres should be opened in every town with a population of more than 50,000, and they should be well publicized so that people know where to turn for help.

The centres should be financed by the Government and be able to refer women and children to a place of safety to a local refuge. They should also co-ordinate local services and develop specialist advisory services for women and children.

The committee strongly recommends that specialized refuges should be available "very readily and rapidly" and urges the Department of the Environment to ensure that

that is done. The initial target should be one family place for every 10,000 population. But the committee does not believe that refuges are an entirely satisfactory solution: they have been forced upon society by the short-term urgency of the situation.

It may be that ultimately housing provision for single women may be made easier and women will be sufficiently protected by the law for the normal pattern of violent family breakdown to be the departure of the man rather than the woman.

The committee makes several recommendations for changes in the law or in practice to make it easier for that situation to be brought about. It urges the Government to introduce a vigorous publicity campaign against the excessive consumption of alcohol and formulate "a positive policy on the advertisement of alcohol".

Thirdly, the committee wants an investment in the welfare and special needs of children in violent families. Such children, the report says, are especially prone to become violent when

they become adolescents, adults, and as much as possible should be done to break cycle of violence."

The committee has an interim report because of urgency of their situation. It recom- mends that the committee should promptly re-establish its next session so that it can work on studying the babies.

To make sure that its interim report is not lost, the committee recommends a shift in government research budgets to do work on battered wives, the setting up of one crisis centres that could, as action research projects, also want the government to supervise conferences down the country with next six months on the report, and then to report to Parliament on action and planned.

Report from the Select Committee on Violence in Marriage, House of Commons, Paper 553, St. Office, 63p.

Four fined under pirate radio Act

The first prosecutions under the Marine Broadcasting Offences Act, 1967, which was designed to suppress pirate radio stations, were heard by magistrates at Southend yesterday. Two disc jockeys, a broadcaster and a retired army colonel were fined after pleading guilty to summonses brought under the Act.

Mr David Knight, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said the cases referred to the Magistrates' Court at Southend were between Clacton and Margate, in the Thames estuary. During the day it broadcast mainly pop music, in English, under the name of Radio M1. Amigo. From 6 pm to 11 pm it operated as Radio Caroline, broadcasting in English.

The court was told that Walter Ord, aged 66, of Brightlingsea, Essex, a retired colonel, who owned a trawler, ferried a disc jockey from Radio Caroline to the shore in November last year. When they arrived at Brightlingsea the police were waiting. Colonel Ord admitted carrying a person from the ship and was fined £25.

Michael Baker, a broadcaster, aged 28, of Brentwood, Essex, was also on the trawler. He admitted supplying records for the pirate broadcasts from Radio Caroline and was fined £100. The disc jockeys, Andrew Dawson, aged 29, of Colchester, Essex, and John Mair, aged 25, of Peterhead, Grampian Region, both admitted participating in illegal broadcasts. They were each fined £100 w.

Councils under threat, Tory says

By Our Education
Correspondent

Proposed legislation to force comprehensive schools on reluctant education authorities was a threat to the independence of local government, Mr Norman St John-Stevens, opposition spokesman on education, science and the arts, said at Christchurch, Dorset, yesterday.

He called on all local authorities to combine to defend the legislation which would reduce them, in the educational field, to the status of "agents of central government". If Mr Mulley, Secretary of State for Education and Science, was allowed to proceed with legislation it would not be long before Mr Crosland, Secretary of

State for the Environment, would be following his example.

Mr St John-Stevens told the Christchurch Conservative Association: "Mr Mulley is threatening the whole of the 1944 settlement with destruction. The voluntary schools are to be dragged into submission and forced into cooperation."

Local authorities are to have their rights to send children to non-state schools fettered. These rights are guaranteed under the Education Acts but in future will have to submit their proposals for the education of each child to the minister himself.

"This is bureaucracy gone mad and constitutes a major

extension of the power of the minister. The tentacles of the DES octopus will, if these proposals are approved by Parliament, extend to every child in the country."

Outlines of possible legislation were published in a press statement by the department earlier this week. Authorities and others have been given until October 10 to give their comments.

Mr St John-Stevens said: "This must be the first time in history that victims have been invited to advise their executioner how the death sentence should be carried out." Compulsions was a sham, and instead of government by circular we now had government by "press notice".

University economies may halt Swann proposals

From Our Veterinary
Correspondent

Many recommendations of the Swann report on the veterinary profession may founder on the rocks of crumbling veterinary schools. The British Veterinary Association meeting at York was told yesterday that the university teaching schools were being left behind.

Dr Stuart Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, thought the Government might have to consider preferential support for university departments that were vital to the economy but that would probably be strongly resisted by the University Grants Committee on the ground that universities must be free to consider the claims of all departments equally for academic reasons alone.

Professor Ian McIntyre, dean of Glasgow University veterinary school, said earlier that older cattle grazing bracken in Scotland often had cancer of the stomach and bladder. Similar cancers occurred in sheep on bracken in Yorkshire.

As cattle with cancers had many benign wart-like tumours in the same organs and many more cattle had non-cancerous lesions, it was possible that the toxic substance in bracken changed the virus known to cause the benign tumours into a cancer-producing one.

If that proved correct it would be of great interest in human medicine, not only because more cases of stomach cancer were seen in Japan, where bracken tea was drunk, but because other human cancers might have a similar sequence of causation.

Army to examine crash that injured cadets

By Our Defence Correspondent

An army board of inquiry is to investigate a road accident near Banbury, Oxfordshire, on Wednesday night when some cadets were struck by a motor cycle.

Five of the eight injured cadets were still in hospital yesterday. An army spokesman said that one was very seriously injured and another seriously injured. The other three were recovering from cuts.

Mr Alex Harris, the motor cyclist, of Shurford Road, Newington, was also seriously hurt.

Stonehouse warrant

A distress warrant was issued yesterday against Mr John Stonehouse for rate arrears of £83 on his former farmhouse in Hampshire.

Ill effects travel reduced by new drug

By Neville Hadkinson

A drug designed to act the adverse effects of some changes on long travellers has been tested in a tank at Ryley, net ches.

It is among a futuristic and potent "mood" preparations that the turer, E. Merck Ltd, may one day help man to overcome some of the of jet-lag living.

Four groups, each volunteers, spent six days in the chamber was completely self-contained. The only contact with the outside world was through way speaker system, a agency communication monitoring team.

The hostesses were performance tests while changes were imposed. Dr Francis Meichen, director of clinical trials at the International B. Brighton yesterday, confirmed previous that disruption of bed reduces alertness and performance. The drug was given to some hostesses, reduced it of the disruption, although the dosage it is not yet considered.

The drug acts directly on nervous system, prohibiting chemical activity. Dr Meichen said it been tested on Vienna policemen working at

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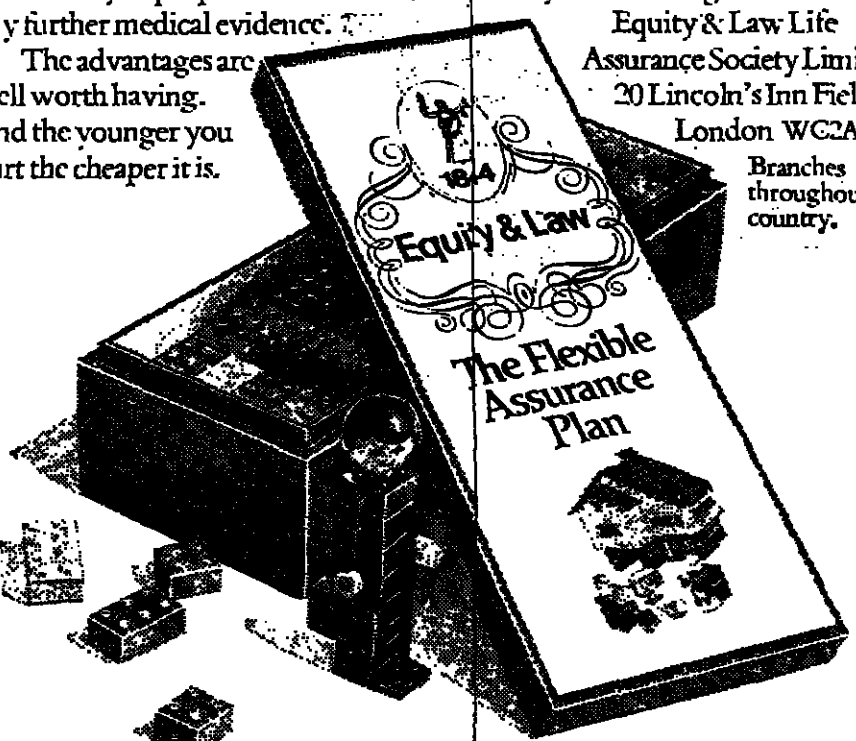
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Citizens' advice bureaux strive for new image

From Peter Scott
Aberystwyth

Citizens' advice bureaux agreed to strive for a new corporate image by adopting bright blue and yellow as their new colours at the annual conference of their national association in Aberystwyth yesterday. A service established 35 years ago to cope with the extraordinary social conditions of war has grown into a major source of advice and advocacy for the public: in law, consumer affairs, welfare rights, and housing.

Last year the 670 bureaux handled more than 2.3 million inquiries, with especially large increases in consumer complaints and housing. They have begun to undertake vigorous representation of their clients at tribunals. The national association has been given a government grant of £750,000 over five years to open new bureaux.

The upsurge of interest in advice, which has so greatly benefited the bureaux in the past five years, has also spawned rivals.

That development is broadly

welcomed by Mr Jeremy Leighton, chief executive of the association. "The fear of being shouldered out by statutory agencies is not in tune with the aims of the citizens' advice bureaux," he said. "The more information made available to the public the better."

The work load of most bureaux was so heavy that they welcomed the appearance of the new specialist advice centres. Mr Leighton felt there was much unnecessary pessimism. First, citizens' advice bureaux were "stop-gap bargain-basement" advice centres; secondly, they would in future represent "the independent element in a coordinated system of voluntary and statutory advice agencies".

In spite of that optimism anxiety about the financial security of bureaux ran through much of the discussion at the conference. Dr Dennis Brailsford, the association's chairman, said the government and local authorities should support the general bureaux before spending scarce resources on expensive specialist centres.

Defence of Sanskrit

Richard Combrich defends the place of Sanskrit in the university curriculum in *The Times Higher Education Supplement* published today. There are also five pages of reviews of books on social administration.

Dead pilot named

The pilot who was killed on Wednesday night when his single-engine aircraft crashed into Lough Foyle, in Northern Ireland, was named yesterday as Chief Inspector Robert John Fleming, aged 42, of the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

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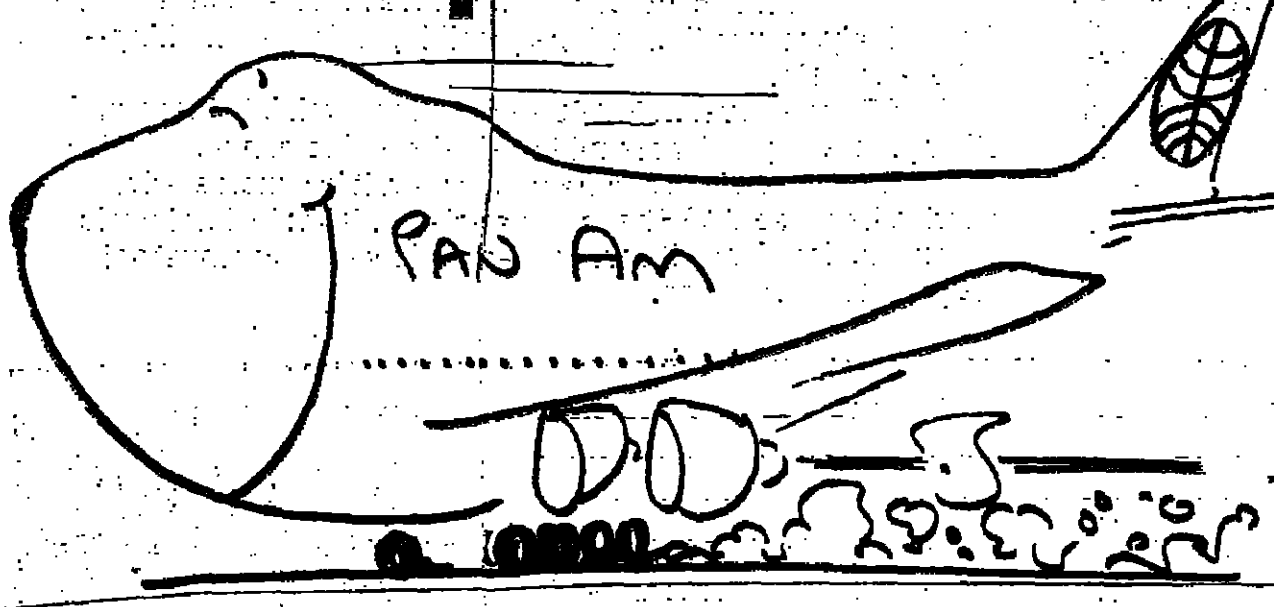
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LIBERAL ASSEMBLY/SCARBOROUGH

Trade unions s key to peace in industry

Our Parliamentary Staff
he Liberal Party needed the
port of every trade union mem-
ber if the proposal for a better
industrial relations and co-operation
in industry were ever to come
to fruition. Mr William Pitt, pro-
spective parliamentary candidate for
York, North-West, said, when
opening a debate on industrial co-
operation and the trade union
movement.
He moved a resolution reaffirm-
ing the party's commitment to co-
operation and emphasizing that
the principal concern was with
the involvement of individual
employees in the running of the
business in which they worked.
Mr Pitt said a revitalized indus-
try and a more peaceful Britain
could be achieved only by the
wholehearted and conscious
support of the work force at
the director level to the most
for the people.
He said the support
of every trade union member
was essential if the party
was to get hold of the other
side of the coin. He said
that the party's policy
was to have a more
peaceful industry in which
workers were not
victims of a centralized policy
but were free to make their
own decisions on the basis of
the needs of the workers.
Mr Pitt said the trade union
movement was a larger political
force than the Liberal Party.
He said the party's policy
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peaceful industry in which
workers were not
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own decisions on the basis of
the needs of the workers.



Mr Thorpe, with some Liberal MPs and delegates in a protest on Scarborough beach against the electoral system.

Pressure for party leader to be MP

The Parliamentary Liberal
Party is unanimous in its view
that the party leader must be an
MP. It was quite inflexible in this
attitude, Mr Cyril Smith, the
party's chief whip and MP for
Rockdale, said in opening a
debate on a memorandum on the
election of the leader.
The memorandum has been
drawn up by the Parliamentary
party and put before the assembly
as a discussion paper. It says the
leader must be an MP; MPs must
have the right to choose who is
to lead them in the House of
Commons, and the leader in the
House and the country should be
the same person.
Mr Smith said the proposal to
draw up such a memorandum had
come from Mr Thorpe himself. It
was agreed that the method of
choosing the leader should be con-
sidered during a period of peace
and calm.
He said there were principally
three issues. The first was from
where the leader should be ap-
pointed; the second was who
should have the right to vote; and
the third was how the decision
should be taken. The Parliamen-
tary party's view was that the
leader should be an MP. That was
his unanimous view and it was the
basis of the three to which
he had referred on which it was
quite inflexible. The party took
the view that the media regarded

the parliamentary scene as the
centre of the political stage, and
therefore the leader should be on
that stage.
Mr Smith pointed out, however,
that the party in the country
would have the right to reject the
leader, although MPs would
obviously try to persuade them
not to do so.
Mr Smith said the MPs thought
it would be quite wrong to hold
an annual election. The press
would have a field day and the
whole of the pre-assembly press
would concentrate on the leader-
ship issue and nothing else. It was
proposed that the party should
formalise the existing convention
of electing the leader after each
election. The Parliamentary party
would not be prepared to put for-
ward the names of two people and
ask the party to choose between
two or more.
Councillor Alice McDermott, chair-
man of the Northern Liberal
Party, said she had been dis-
tressed by the impression created by
the media before the conference that
the party was having a leadership
crisis.
"It seems to me that if an
organisation such as ours chooses
to discuss the question of the
leader's election it is a sign not
of a crisis but of an awakening to
the fact that we are not a fringe
pressure group but a political party

Stricter control by MPs of state concerns sought

Opening a debate on the nation-
alized industries, Mr Richard
Wainwright, MP for Colne Valley,
moved a resolution setting out
conditions for strengthening par-
liamentary control. They included
establishing a parliamentary select
committee for each nationalized
industry to whose scrutiny the
minister's actions would be
subject.
The resolution also provided
for planning agreements between
the minister and each nationalized
industry, the latter being
expected to conduct its operations
within the agreed terms without
direct interference from the
minister, except in emergencies
and with parliamentary approval.
All public enterprises would
have boards of control composed
of representatives of: employees
and public interests. Mr Wain-
wright said there should be a
much greater degree of realistic
parliamentary control over the
nationalized industries. The plan
had been settled and voted upon
there should be no more day-in-
day government interference.
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much like a submarine hatch, and is
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the rotor self-winding movement are
made with painstaking care and put
together, one by one, by the hands of
the Rolex craftsmen. (Add the years of
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gether and it comes to centuries of
skilled watchmaking.)
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endurance.
Ballerinas like Antoinette Sibley
wear them, which proves that Rolex
has grace and poise.
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like Yehudi Menuhin wear them.
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sportsmen, everyone who wears a
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the kind of watch it is.
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say all you need to know.

The Turkish earthquake came. Winter is coming, too. Is your help on the way?

On September 6th,
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in Turkey left 35,000
people homeless. This
winter, 12,000 children
under the age of seven
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temperatures that can fall
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FR EME

David Steel, MP for Rox-
burgh, said that the
Liberal Party's policy
was to have a more
peaceful industry in which
workers were not
victims of a centralized policy
but were free to make their
own decisions on the basis of
the needs of the workers.

Boa chire

He pointed out that in spite of
objections from some quarters the
United Kingdom Liberals were
linked with the French indepen-
dent republicans, the Gladsdonians
in the European Parliament, and
he believed it right that that party
should form part of the federation.
Mr Gordon Lishman, the Union of
Liberal Students and the northern
region of the party, said it was
clear that the party should join the
federation to "right European
elections and establish a common
European identity. But he opposed
the link with the independent
republicans, as they were more
Conservative than Liberal.
There was criticism of the
amendment by Mr Tony Dale, of
Hartlepool, who said that for the
past 20 or more years he had been
organizing secretary of the British
group of Europe International.

deration in Europe finds favour

The resolution proposed that
either half the members of public
enterprise boards should be the
elected representatives of em-
ployees and the other half those
of state and public interest, or
that two thirds of the members
should be elected by employees,
with another two thirds repre-
senting the state, and one fifth re-
presenting public interests.
The resolution was agreed.

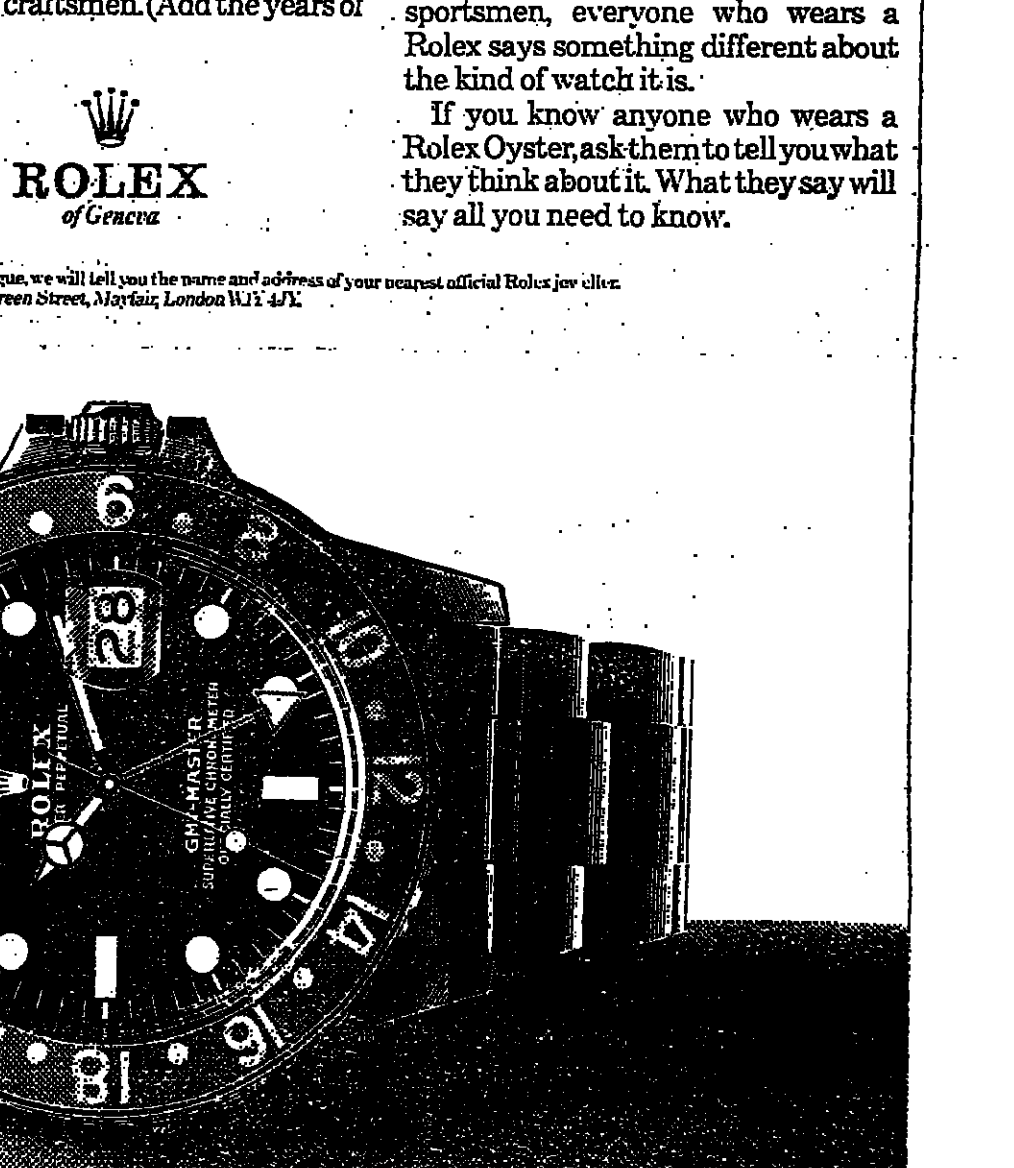
Gladstonian spirit is needed now

The Liberal Party should be
running a campaign about
unemployment, Mr Cyril Smith,
the party's chief whip and MP
for Rockdale, said in a session
in which Liberal MPs answered
questions. Mr Peter Bain, presi-
dent of the Young Liberals, asked
how the party could make a
greater political impact.
Mr John Pardo, MP for Cornwall
North, replied that he had been
critical of the party's failure to
make as much impact as many
rank-and-file Liberals would like
to see. He did not accept that the
whole blame could be placed on
the media.
"What we have to recapture is
the Gladstonian quality of anger
and passion that the industrial
society in which we live is one
hell of a mess and that we alone
know how to make it better."

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WEST EUROPE

German delegation walks out of meeting seeking to solve the Franco-Italian wine dispute

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Sept 18

The wine war between France and Italy took a new turn this morning when West German officials walked out of a Common Market committee in Venice seeking solutions to the conflict.

The Germans were objecting to proposals put forward by the European Commission. One proposal was to subsidize wine exports to countries outside the Community for six months; the second was to abolish compensation paid on French and Italian wine sent to West Germany. The protest was made after a strongly worded telegram from Herr Erli, German Minister for Agriculture, to M Lardinois, the Commissioner dealing with agriculture.

The nine ministers spent the day yesterday, but are due to meet tomorrow. Their work will hardly be eased by the difficult atmosphere caused by the German protest, added to the already indignant attitude of the Italians towards the French.

The Italian view, that import duties on Italian wines placed by the French Government was illegal, was backed by the European Commission; but the French Government insists on its plan to maintain these duties

of about 12 per cent until the end of the year.

The West Germans now claim that the proposals put forward to settle the controversy harm German interests. Their action today left another possible alternative, that of paying grants to Italian winegrowers. But that, too, might meet opposition from delegations intent on reestablishing legality in the quarrel.

Signor Giovanni Marcora, the Italian Minister of Agriculture, made clear today that Italian growers should not suffer, and that he saw the issue as predominantly a political one. He said, "If legality is not restored, and if a political solution is not found by the time the Farm Ministers meet in Brussels at the end of the month, the possible consequences cannot be overlooked." He evidently sees no likelihood of a solution at the meeting tomorrow.

The Communists today called on the Government to take action. They added in a draft motion in the Senate that the dispute should be used to re-examine the whole state of winegrowing in Italy and, more broadly, the Community's agricultural policy. One Rome weekly made the wine war its cover story and illustrated it with the faces of the two main protagonists.

Michael Horsby writes from

Brussels: The European Commission told West Germany today that it had acted fully "within its competence" last week in announcing a package of measures designed to cool the bitter dispute over wine between France and Italy. The Commission's spokesman was responding to a sharp attack from Herr Erli.

In a message to M Lardinois, Herr Erli had protested at what he described as "an attempt to confront the German delegation at short notice with new, unilateral, disadvantageous facts and to shift the consequences" of the Franco-Italian dispute "onto the West German wine market".

In connection with the increase of the community subsidization of low-priced exports of surplus wine to certain non-EEC countries, Germany, as the major contributor to EEC funds, evidently fears that it will end up meeting most of the cost of such an operation.

The Germans also object to the proposal to remove compensatory payments granted to German winegrowers—hitherto with the Commission's approval—as a protection against Italian and French imports cheaper than the appreciation of the Deutsche Mark.

New offer to save life of woman held in Chad

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Sept 18

Within five days of the expiration of the ultimatum for the "execution" of Mme Claude, the French ethnologist who has been a prisoner of the Touareg guerrillas in Chad for the past 17 months, the French Government has made one last attempt to save her life.

Last night anew appeal was broadcast over Radio France Internationale, which the guerrillas can receive, to Mr Hissen Habre, their leader, informing him that a written message would be dropped to him by parachute tomorrow morning and with it the means of replying—presumably a radio transmitter.

Officials of the presidency and the Ministry for Cooperation refused to give any inkling of what new offer for the safety of Mme Claude the message might contain. But the Government has been moved to resort to exceptional means—even at the risk of a serious incident with the Chad Government—by the lack of any response to its previous broadcast message on Sunday offering the rebels a ransom of 10m francs (about £1m).

Last night's broadcast, which was repeated all day today, said that the new message would be dropped on the airstrip of Yebbi-Boua, in the north-western tip of the Tibesti, which is controlled by the guerrillas.

Last night the Chad Supreme Military Council renewed its accusations that the Government was preparing to deliver arms to Mr Hissen Habre. These arms, it alleged, were stocked at Orleans, ready to be conveyed by a military transport aircraft.

The French Government denied the allegation last night. It does not necessarily follow, according to French sources, that negotiations with the guerrilla leader have broken down. If he has not replied to Sunday's formal offer of release, the message may be merely that he could not get in touch with the French Government.

He is apparently in possession of a transmitter which is only powerful enough to be received at Bardai, which the Chad forces control. It is very doubtful if they would pass on the message.



Mail and Female: Paris postwomen are being issued with new uniforms in soft grey wool with matching raincoats.

French pledge of assistance to security of Greece

From Our Correspondent
Athens, Sept 18

President Giscard d'Estaing said in Athens today that it was important that Greece should have both the means and the feeling of security during this difficult time. He said that he had discussed France's contribution to Greek security during his talks with Mr Karamanlis, the Prime Minister, which lasted two hours.

France is supplying vast quantities of military equipment on credit, ranging from Mirage F1 aircraft and gunboats to tanks and missiles.

Earlier, the President, who is on a state visit laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. He had a brief talk with President Tsatsos before

going on to the office of the Prime Minister.

At one point, President Giscard and Mr Karamanlis were joined by their foreign ministers, M Jean Sauvagnargues and Mr Demetrios Bistis, who had separate talks earlier.

As the President emerged from this meeting, he told journalists that they had discussed Greek entry to the European Community, Cyprus and bilateral relations, including economic and cultural matters. France has supported the Greek position on Cyprus in an outspoken manner.

During an exchange of toasts between the two presidents last night, President Giscard asked Mr Tsatsos to convey to the Greek people the message: "Be sure and count on our friendship."

OVERSEAS

CIA 'faked' Vietcong strength to fool public and Congress

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Sept 18

A former official of the Central Intelligence Agency today said the communist Tet offensive in Vietnam in January, 1968, caught the United States by surprise because of corruption in the intelligence system.

He said that a decision to play down the estimated strength of the communist armies was taken for political reasons.

"Although our aim was to fool the American press, public and Congress, we in intelligence succeeded best in fooling ourselves," said Mr Samuel Adams, who was in charge of estimates of Vietcong and North Vietnamese military strength from 1966 to November, 1967.

He told the House of Representatives committee on intelligence that in the second half of 1966 he discovered a series of documents in CIA headquarters suggesting that the communist armies were probably twice as strong as the official estimate of 300,000 men.

"By mid-1967 the documents evidence for higher numbers was so massive that there was no longer any question that the enemy was much bigger than we thought."

"The CIA's position at this point was that we should in essence the enemy's strength to reflect this estimate. Fearing the public reaction to higher numbers, however, Westmore-

land's command was to keep the estimate official level, that is 300,000."

General Westmoreland the time in command American expeditionary to Vietnam, and was reassuring the America and Congress that he was winning the war.

Mr Adams said that "caved in" to the der concealing the true picture at a conference in Saigon, December, 1967. It was by other intelligence and representatives and American High Command.

The result was a sent to Washington, in briefing Congress Mr Adams said, blatantly misleading made some CIA officials the wisdom of caved in to the numbers in Saigon."

The director of the time, in his briefing to Congress, Saigon numbers and communist strength declining.

As a result, according Adams, it was impossible for the CIA to predict the offensive, even though Saigon bureau said, in 1967, that a Gen sive was likely.

Of the two co- equities, Westmoreland's CIA, the House probably the most examining the attention and effective-

Soviet trader to be shot for profiteering

Moscow, Sept 18.—A Soviet specialist in Astrakhan lamb fur has been sentenced to death for making large illegal profits from sales of pelts.

The man, named as A. Raigabov, former head of a fur collecting and grading station in the central Asian city of Chirchik, made more than 100,000 rubles (£60,000) by bribing buyers to pay the top quality price for low-grade lamb pelts.

The sentence brings in at least 11 the number of people known to have been condemned to be shot this year in the Soviet Union for economic crimes or murder.—Reuters.

US squadro leave Britis base next ye

By Henry Starnham
Defence Correspondent

The United States is to withdraw one of its bases in Britain early as part of a redeployment programme at the Thir base at Alconbury, shire.

Two of the three I reconnaissance squadrons have been moved to the States, to be replaced by a squadron of F-4E fighters.

The F-4s, which first appeared in F being in service forces throughout the world, are to be used in tactical training. NATO air crews in

Portugal expected to form new government today

From Our Correspondent
Lisbon, Sept 18

It seems likely that Portugal may have a new government tomorrow, after nearly three weeks of negotiations between Admiral Pinheiro de Azevedo, the Prime Minister-designate, and the three main political parties.

It would be the country's sixth government since the revolution on April 25 last year which overthrew the Caetano regime.

Usually well-informed sources said today that the mixed civilian and military Cabinet is expected to be the four Socialist ministers, possibly two or three from the Popular Democratic Party, and at least one Communist. It is believed that among the Socialist portfolios will be those of finance, commerce and agriculture, while the Popular Democrats will

have justice and social welfare and the Communists public works.

The admiral has already made it known that Major Ernesto Melo Antunes, one of the nine moderate officers who produced a political programme recently, will return to his previous post as Foreign Minister. Other key posts such as defence and internal administration will also be in military hands.

Much of the difficulty in forming this government has been caused by the delicate problem of proportional distribution of portfolios, particularly to the Communists and Popular Democrats. It would appear that the bitter struggle between the Popular Democrats, who won second place in last April's election for the Constituent Assembly, and the Communist Party, has now been smoothed over, at least in the time being.

Pope's call to doctors on euthanasia

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, Sept 18

The Pope today reminded an audience of about a thousand doctors that they duty was to care for and be at the service of human life until its fulfilment, without ever accepting euthanasia, nor abandoning the binding but human duty to see a life finish its earthly course with dignity.

He was addressing participants at the third world congress of the international college of psychosomatic Medicine attended by people from 50 countries.

He also recalled the Church's teaching on the use of pain-killing medicines. They could be used with prudence and competence, but could not be properly used to lessen personal responsibilities or to induce human death, nor to give up its own duties.

Tank gun 'victory' for America discounted

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

A report circulating in Washington that tank gun trials conducted by Britain, West Germany and the United States this year had resulted in a "victory" for the United States, was being discounted by sources in London last night.

The trials were held on the ranges at Shoeburyness to help the three countries decide upon a standard gun and ammunition for the new generation of Nato battle tanks.

Britain contributed a 110mm gun. West Germany a 120mm gun which like the latest Russian tank gun has a smooth bore barrel using fin stabilized shells, and the United States a British-designed 105mm gun firing a new improved range of ammunition.

The report, quoting sources in Washington, said that the

evaluation group had come down in favour of adopting the American solution which included a new kind of "tungsten carbide and depleted uranium" armour-piercing discarding sabot shell, capable of smashing through the thick armour on the latest Russian T72 tank.

A Ministry of Defence spokesman in London said last night: "The evaluation has been completed and a report is being studied by the three countries concerned and by France which participated as an observer."

"This will be discussed by representatives of the four countries at a meeting in Washington next month, and an agreed recommendation will be submitted to the Conference of Nato Armament Directors."

British sources indicate that the report gives no clear lead to any one solution, and the final recommendation is as yet far from clear.

'Symmetrical' family life of future

From Pat Healy
Oslo, Sept 18

The European family of the future may have both parents working at part-time jobs with each taking an equal share in child-rearing and home-making. That picture would be the logical conclusion of the concept of the "symmetrical family" in which both partners have absolute equality.

Dr Sumnerskill, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office, said here today: "One would have to assume that both partners could find suitable employment, and that one might work from 7.30 am until noon each day and the other from 2 pm to 6.30 pm."

Dr Sumnerskill said: "Each would be free to spend the other half of the day at home with the children and taking a share in the running of all household tasks."

Dr Sumnerskill was speaking at the three-day conference of ministers for family affairs, organized by the Council of

Europe to discuss the implications for government action on family policy on the growing equality of women. A background paper, prepared by the Norwegian hosts, suggests that the "symmetrical family" would follow naturally from steps being taken to promote equality between men and women.

Dr Sumnerskill told the conference that the aim should not be to force both husband and wife to work outside the home and share duties within it. It should be to create the conditions necessary to enable a couple to make a completely free decision, uninfluenced by any constraints whether legislative, administrative or financial.

Where couples did choose to share responsibilities completely, the purpose of government was to identify possible stress points and plan to meet the resulting needs of families. The Norwegians have suggested that governments

should consider paying a "housekeeper's salary" where one parent opts to stay at home to care for young children.

Other measures being considered at the conference include legislation to give parents of small children the right to reduce working hours, with changes in taxation and social security benefits to compensate for resulting loss of income.

Dr Sumnerskill believes that one of the biggest obstacles against achieving the symmetrical family is that only women are campaigning to change their traditional role. She sees no sign of a corresponding wish by men to start cleaning their own homes, wash their shirts or sew on their own buttons.

But she accepts that many more men wish to take a greater share in the raising of their own children, and that could lead to a more positive change of attitudes towards the traditional family.

American killed in fall from Munich building

Munich, Sept 18.—An American consular official, who was engaged in liaison with West German law enforcement agencies, mysteriously fell to his death from the fourteenth floor of a Munich block of flats yesterday.

A spokesman for the United States consulate today identified him as Robert Wood, aged 41, from Baltimore, Maryland. He described as speculation Munich newspaper reports that Mr Wood was an agent of the Central Intelligence Agency engaged in counter-espionage activities.

"We can only say he was a civilian employee in the office of the Coordinator and Adviser," the spokesman said. He added that Mr Wood was on the Defence Department payroll and worked for the consulate's liaison office.—AP.

Prince 'goes walkabout among painted warrior

Kundiawa, Papua New Guinea, Sept 18.—The Prince of Wales "went walkabout" today among thousands of fierce-looking, chattering highlanders during a visit to the heart of this newly-independent nation. His travels took him on a bumpy 60-mile ride along the largely unmade highway to the picturesque town of Kundiawa on the banks of the Chimbu river.

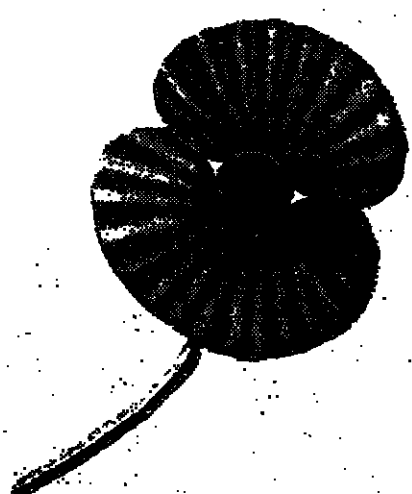
He was given the most enthusiastic welcome so far on his three-day tour of the remote interior. More than 15,000 people had gathered on the outskirts of the town to welcome him. Many were fully painted and dressed in tribal costumes with large headdresses of cassowary and bird of paradise feathers.

The Prince, immaculate in tropic naval whites, got out of

his luxury air-conditioned Mercedes and walked mile into town. He was by about 20 Kame men, beating drums. Later, about 8,000 warriors and formed a "sing-dancing exhibition, a mock pig hunt, a 'looking'—funeral tribal conflicts.

The Prince invited dignitaries with independence day the high spot of his when he presented a contest to Kundiawa. Three Chimbu maidens, flowing feather painted loaves, grass skirts, shell neck pierced noses pressed selves to the judges

Your Poppy helped to provide all this



The poppy you wear each November is more than just a symbol. It is a vital part of a practical appeal fund which provides the principal source of income for The Royal British Legion's wide-sweeping benevolent and welfare work.

Aid and employment. The Royal British Legion helps all ex-servicemen and women and their dependants who are in need. Hundreds of thousands of them, victims of two world wars and other conflicts—including that in Northern Ireland.



The Legion is the largest private employer of ex-servicemen and women—and its aim is to provide work that satisfies and care that preserves personal dignity.



Homes for care and convalescence. Aged or infirm ex-service personnel are accommodated and looked after in nine comfortable country homes.



Local services and community interest. In towns and villages all over the country some 4,000 ex-service local committees are kept busy helping families in distress, dealing with pension problems, visiting the sick and providing a variety of other necessary services. In addition the women's sections of the Legion provide a social service and a focus for the life of small communities.

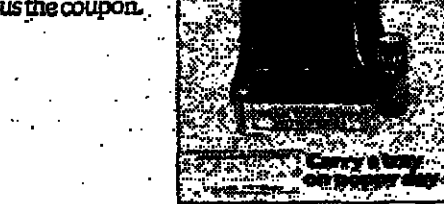
Better deals for pensioners. Thanks to constant pressure from the Legion, War Disability and Widows Pensions now keep pace with the rising cost of living.

Rehabilitation and relief. Last year the Legion spent nearly £2,000,000 helping and rehabilitating needy, distressed and disabled ex-servicemen and women and their dependants. It gave another £143,000 in grants to other organisations which help ex-servicemen.



Did you know?—that one in three of London's taxi drivers is trained at The Royal British Legion Tax School for Ex-Servicemen.

—that two of the Legion's self-supporting activities are The Housing Association, which is the fastest growing of all such schemes in the country and The Attendants Company, which employs 1,000 uniformed men who, among other duties, operate local authority car parks.



As Remembrance Time draws near, we'd like you to know what we do with what you give us.

HOW EACH £1 WAS SPENT IN 1973/4	
Rehabilitation	9p
Welfare Schemes	47p
Advisory and Aid Services	17p
Grants to other Ex-Service Charities	1p
Administration	6p
Producing Poppies and Wreaths	20p
	100p

To carry on all this absolutely vital work The Royal British Legion has to rely on donations, bequests, legacies, covenants and personal help. For example, it urgently needs Collectors for Poppy Week—November 3-9. Have a look at the coupon below and see if there's something you could do. Please.

I enclose a donation of £ p.
Please send me further details and Deed of Covenant forms.
I am not free to collect during Poppy Week. Please put me in touch with my local organiser. I am over 15 years of age.

Name
Address

The Royal British Legion
Poppy Appeal
Maidstone, Kent ME20 7JX

SCHOOL PROM

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Royal Albert Hall

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An evening like no other . . .

Perhaps the most exciting evening history of young people's music-making take place at the Royal Albert Hall Tuesday, 4 November, 1975. Outstanding young musicians from the National Institute of Music for Youth, will gather for performance sponsored by the Educational Supplement.

All kinds of music will be featured: orchestral, chamber, jazz, dance, swing . . . an exuberant evening's music featuring the leading musicians of tomorrow.

Bookings and information can be obtained from the Royal Albert Hall or from Metzger, Times Newspapers Ltd., P. 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ.

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ERSEAS r Wilson extracts manian pledge freer movements

rest, Sept 18.—Britain and Romania agreed today to a written commitment that Bucharest will freer movement and between ordinary across East-West from

pledge, negotiated during night-bargaining between British and Romanian officials, was included in a joint declaration by Mr Wilson and Ceausescu.

The first time Britain secured such a commitment from an individual European since the end of the Second World War. He hoped announcement of a settlement of Romania after the World War. He hoped announcement of a settlement of Romania after the World War. He hoped announcement of a settlement of Romania after the World War.

British claims were less than £100m and the rest would be well worth Mr Wilson told the press.

Wilson said Britain and Romania would appoint "chess-chessers" to ensure monitoring of trade and to prevent

ident Ceausescu had of increasing trade Britain, now totalling £70m a year, by two and to three times in the

Anarchy in Beirut as ceasefire is ignored

From Paul Martin
Beirut, Sept 18

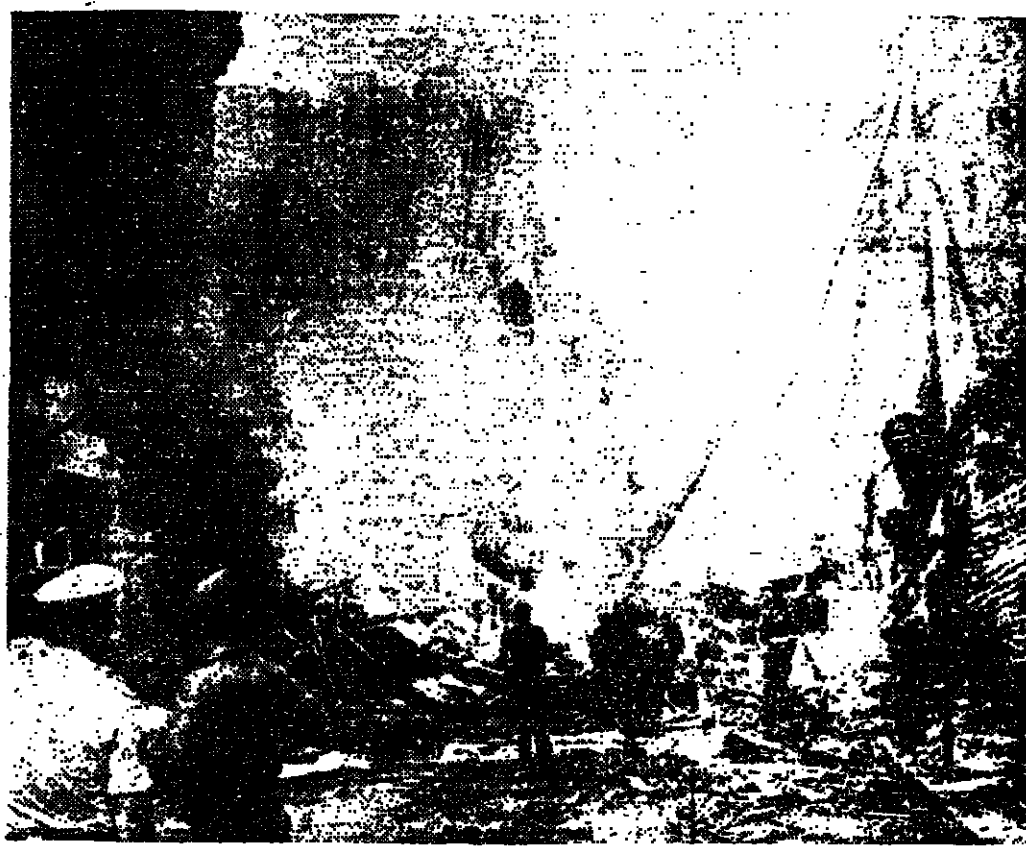
Chaos and anarchy returned to the streets of Beirut today as rival militias fought an increasingly deadly war in defiance of Government appeals for a ceasefire. Fires started by mortars and bombs gutted buildings in the city's centre and the dead and wounded could not be reached in some areas as the savage street fighting went unchecked.

As the death toll rose, the Government of Mr Rashid Karame remained deadlocked over the measures that should be taken to restore order. The Prime Minister, who is opposed to the use of the Army, held consultations all day with political leaders in an effort to seek a political solution to the crisis.

After a day in which terror again closed down the capital, Lebanon radio announced that all parties to the conflict had agreed to a ceasefire to begin at 4 p.m. "In the name of mothers, your fathers and your children, please heed this call and lay down your arms in accordance with the ceasefire", the radio urged.

However, after a short lull in the fighting, the sound of mortars, rockets and machine gun fire dashed hopes that the appeal would be heeded. Hundreds of armed men returned to the barricades and in three front line areas, full scale fighting was resumed. The radio admitted that the adherence to the ceasefire call was "not total".

Both sides in the conflict—the right-wing Christian Phalangists and the left-wingers and their Muslim backers—have repeatedly accused the other of starting the fighting. But in the absence of any authority to



Firemen try to put out a fire started by a rocket attack in central Beirut.

enforce law and order, the sniper's bullet or the random shot is sufficient to shatter the ceasefire arranged after hours of tireless negotiation.

One of the most disappointing aspects of this new serious eruption of street battles is that it came after the government decided to form a "national reconciliation committee". The committee, which was to have included all the country's religious and political factions, had the task of hammering out a political solution to the conflict.

However, it got off to a bad start when it was criticized by Mr Kamal Junblatt, the Progressive Socialist Party leader, for starting the fighting. But in the absence of any authority to

solution to the conflict he found that did away with the sectarian makeup of the present administration and removed religion from political life.

This again served to put the left-wingers and the right-wing Christians on a new collision course. The Christians have demanded that the Army should be called in to separate the warring forces in the capital and set up buffer zones between them in the same way that it did in Tripoli.

This has been resisted by Mr Karame and his supporters in the Muslim leadership for a number of reasons. Not least of these is the violent opposition to such a move from the left-wingers. They have been the most militant protagonists

in this conflict and if the decision to bring in the Army was taken their reaction would be even more violent.

Clearly, a decision will have to be taken soon if the situation in the capital is to be saved from complete disintegration.

Some of the fiercest fighting took place in the city centre, where both sides exchanged mortar and rocket fire and bombs attacked property of the rival camp. In the most serious bombing, 12 residents were burnt to death in a cheap hotel off Martyr's Square which was gutted after an explosion.

It is thought that the total for the past 48 hours of battles in Beirut has reached more than 55 dead and twice as many wounded.

Thatcher message that Britons can cope

From Fred Emery
Washington, Sept 18

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, speaking on the White House lawn after meeting President Ford, today defended her speeches on the state of Britain this week. She said that no one could expect her to have said things were all right as they were.

But she had emphasized that Britons could still cope and that reports of "bye bye Britain" were grossly exaggerated. Everyone knew that "it's no part of my job to be a propagandist for a socialist society".

The Leader of the Opposition was interviewed by British broadcasters. She suggested with some irritation that she had expected to talk about her meetings in Washington, and pressed to be unfamiliar with any fuss her remarks had caused at a state in which we have 25 per cent inflation, 1,250,000 unemployed, and unprecedented public expenditure in the economy, everything is all right. "It's no part of my job to be a propagandist for a socialist society."

She dismissed a question as to whether Americans she met were gloomy about Britain by saying: "I've seldom met such good will towards Britain." At the Pilgrims Society she said: "I am going to make it in Britain," she said.

On the personal level she had met "an awful lot of people" who had said they would vote for her if they lived in Britain. On an informal note, Representative Clarence N. Brown, Republican of Ohio, had written to Sir Peter Ramsbottom, the British ambassador, saying: "We could surely use her here." She did not make it back home, Mrs Thatcher had her answer. "I am going to make it in Britain," she said.

Mrs Thatcher sounded slightly impatient with the questioning. She was an early to have breakfast with Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State. She was then recruited for coffee at the Capitol, before addressing an informal meeting of the House International Affairs Committee.

Her spokesman gave only a vague account. Asked for the state of British opinion regarding a withdrawal from Ulster, she was reported to have said that the British were against withdrawal and felt the first priority was for the Army to protect the law-abiding there. This was a paraphrase offered by Mrs Thatcher's spokesman.

She was then whisked to the White House, dressed in a blue woollen shirt-waister dress, with blue blouse and pearls. She found the President all in blue—suit, shirt and tie.

She added: "It was wasn't party politics I was interested in." Her speech showed that she had made an opening point of that disavowal. It was a "dispassionate analysis of events". She had been discussing the "progressive consensus" which she said "was common to all parties in Britain over the same post-war period."

She had discussed where this consensus had got Britain and particularly the point that we have gone as far as we possibly can with the redistribution of income. We really now must concentrate on creating more growth so that the size of the cake is bigger."

Her proposals for cuts in government spending were laid out in speeches to the House of Commons. "You can no longer have blanket food subsidies, blanket housing subsidies, on the scale we have

Americans lose UN battle

Peter Stafford
New York, Sept 18

United States and its allies have lost a battle at the United Nations over the question of the defeat of little chance in itself, but is an indication that the past presence of the Americans in General Assembly has still further eroded.

The only way to adopt a resolution for the dissolution of the United Nations Command south Korea and the with-

Jordan refuses US missile deal

From Our Own Correspondent
Beirut, Sept 18

Jordan has announced that it will not sign the proposed Hawk missile deal with the United States because of President Ford's restrictions on the use of the system.

An official statement from the Prime Minister's office in Amman described the restrictions presented to Congress by Mr Ford as "unique and insulting to Jordan's national dignity".

Mr Ford had promised that the missile system would be used only for defence in fixed positions, and would not become part of a two nation or multinational force.

Days get shorter for New York dustmen

From Peter Stafford
New York, Sept 18

One of the trouble facing New York these days was illustrated yesterday when Mr Abraham Beame, the mayor, paid a surprise visit to a dustmen's garage. He found that more than half the dustmen had left at least half an hour early.

Mr Beame was indignant, and telephoned the sanitation commissioner, who suspended the district superintendent and the foreman without pay. Mr Beame said: "I insist that the city should get a full day's work for a full day's pay."

The mayor has recently been making manful efforts to have the city's dustmen clear the

streets, many of them still full of rubbish as a result of the strike in July.

But he has come up against resentment over recent pay-offs, and an apparently widely accepted habit of finishing work early. The worst affected streets are in East Harlem, a poor area with a large population of Puerto Ricans.

The city has suffered another blow with the announcement by Weeden and Company, one of Wall Street's largest stockbrokers, that it will move nearly half its operations to New Jersey next year.

This is the first time one of the big brokers has decided to move out, and it is felt that it

could start a trend which could threaten the position of Wall Street.

The firm has decided to move because of new city taxes. Mr Beame announced immediately he heard the news, that he wanted to meet its officials and see if anything could be done to prevent it.

New York's teachers returned to work today at the end of a week's strike over the deterioration in working conditions because of the city's financial crisis. But parent protests are continuing because one of the key conditions in the strike settlement was an agreement that the school week should be cut by two 45-minute periods.

Appointments Vacant on page 12

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

University College Cardiff DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING RESEARCH ASSISTANTS IN SOLAR ENERGY UNIT

Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant in the Solar Energy Unit. The Assistant will be engaged in the design, construction and commissioning of solar radiation and solar energy measurement and recording equipment. The Unit is situated in the Cardiff University College, Cardiff, CF1 1XN. The salary is £7,500 to £10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University College Cardiff, Cardiff, CF1 1XN. Closing date 30th September 1975.

IC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

esside Polytechnic
HEAD OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF
CHEMICAL
ENGINEERING
(GRADE V)

Head of a young, highly motivated and progressive department. The successful candidate should have high technical and administrative skills, and a proven ability to lead and motivate staff. The salary is £12,000 to £15,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University College Cardiff, Cardiff, CF1 1XN. Closing date 30th September 1975.

SURREY HARTERHOUSE

red for January, 1976, a plot to be Head of Department. The successful candidate should have a degree in Science or Engineering, and a proven ability to lead and motivate staff. The salary is £12,000 to £15,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University College Cardiff, Cardiff, CF1 1XN. Closing date 30th September 1975.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Nairobi—Kenya

Applications are invited for the post of Professor in the Department of Chemistry. The successful candidate should have a PhD in Chemistry, and a proven ability to lead and motivate staff. The salary is £12,000 to £15,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University College Cardiff, Cardiff, CF1 1XN. Closing date 30th September 1975.

University of Strathclyde

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Civil Engineering. The successful candidate should have a PhD in Civil Engineering, and a proven ability to lead and motivate staff. The salary is £12,000 to £15,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University College Cardiff, Cardiff, CF1 1XN. Closing date 30th September 1975.

University College of North Wales

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Registrar. The successful candidate should have a degree in Education, and a proven ability to lead and motivate staff. The salary is £12,000 to £15,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University College Cardiff, Cardiff, CF1 1XN. Closing date 30th September 1975.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Birmingham

Applications are invited for the post of Research Fellow in the Department of Accounting. The successful candidate should have a PhD in Accounting, and a proven ability to lead and motivate staff. The salary is £12,000 to £15,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University College Cardiff, Cardiff, CF1 1XN. Closing date 30th September 1975.

University of Sierra Leone

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of History. The successful candidate should have a PhD in History, and a proven ability to lead and motivate staff. The salary is £12,000 to £15,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University College Cardiff, Cardiff, CF1 1XN. Closing date 30th September 1975.

Bedford College

Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant in the Department of Sociology. The successful candidate should have a degree in Sociology, and a proven ability to lead and motivate staff. The salary is £12,000 to £15,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University College Cardiff, Cardiff, CF1 1XN. Closing date 30th September 1975.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The University of Papua New Guinea

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of History. The successful candidate should have a PhD in History, and a proven ability to lead and motivate staff. The salary is £12,000 to £15,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University College Cardiff, Cardiff, CF1 1XN. Closing date 30th September 1975.

University of Cambridge

Applications are invited for the post of Research Fellow in the Department of Architecture. The successful candidate should have a PhD in Architecture, and a proven ability to lead and motivate staff. The salary is £12,000 to £15,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University College Cardiff, Cardiff, CF1 1XN. Closing date 30th September 1975.

Westfield College (University of London)

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of History of Art. The successful candidate should have a PhD in History of Art, and a proven ability to lead and motivate staff. The salary is £12,000 to £15,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University College Cardiff, Cardiff, CF1 1XN. Closing date 30th September 1975.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Southampton

Applications are invited for the post of Professor of Electronics. The successful candidate should have a PhD in Electronics, and a proven ability to lead and motivate staff. The salary is £12,000 to £15,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University College Cardiff, Cardiff, CF1 1XN. Closing date 30th September 1975.

University of Southampton

Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant in the Department of Electronics. The successful candidate should have a degree in Electronics, and a proven ability to lead and motivate staff. The salary is £12,000 to £15,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University College Cardiff, Cardiff, CF1 1XN. Closing date 30th September 1975.

University of Southampton

Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant in the Department of Electronics. The successful candidate should have a degree in Electronics, and a proven ability to lead and motivate staff. The salary is £12,000 to £15,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University College Cardiff, Cardiff, CF1 1XN. Closing date 30th September 1975.

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Expatriates hit by new exchange control rules

Rail problems and copper slump make Zambia tighten its belt

From Nicholas Ashford
Lusaka, Sept 18

Foreign companies operating in Zambia will be able to repatriate only 10 per cent of profits under new exchange control measures announced here. Previously they had been allowed to repatriate 20 per cent.

The new measures also include a reduction to one-third of the amount of commuted leave pay expatriate workers can take with them outside the country; a total abolition of holiday travel allowances for Zambians and foreign residents; and a prohibition on heads and travel agents buying and selling foreign exchange.

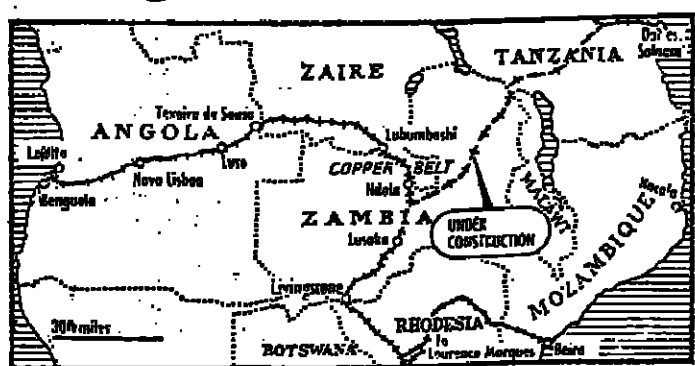
With the slump in world copper prices and the closure of Zambia's two main transport routes, through Rhodesia and Angola, Zambia is having serious foreign exchange problems. At the beginning of August foreign reserves amounted to about £47m, less than two months' imports.

British companies, which have a direct investment estimated at between £50m and £60m, were today assessing the effects of the latest measures. The general feeling was that the controls would discourage the new investment that the country needs.

The reduction of holiday allowances is likely to have a serious effect on the morale of expatriate workers. Recent curbs, together with declining educational and medical facilities, have already provoked a minor exodus of whites from the country, particularly from the Copperbelt.

The measures are likely to speed this process, particularly as many expatriates depend on remitted earnings and holiday allowances to pay for mortgages and children's education in Britain.

In the present economic circumstances it is not hard to understand why the Zambian Government is striving to achieve a settlement in Rhodesia. Although ministers will deny that recent moves, in conjunction with South Africa, to arrange a deal between Mr Ian



Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister and the African National Council are motivated by economic factors, there can be no denying that Zambia wants desperately to see the Rhodesian border reopened.

Before the border's closure about half of copper exports passed through Rhodesia to the Mozambique ports of Beira and Lourenço Marques. The link was the cheapest way of getting copper, which last year accounted for 93 per cent of the country's total exports, to the main customers in Japan and Europe.

According to Sir Robert Jackson, the coordinator of United Nations assistance to Zambia, the three years' closure of the border will have cost Zambia about £150m by the end of this year. It has received barely £30m in aid from a small number of United Nations member states, bearing a totally disproportionate share of the burden of implementing United Nations policy on Rhodesia.

Since the closure of the Rhodesian border, Zambia has been re-routing a substantial part of its copper exports through Angola to Lobito. But this route has also now been closed as a result of the fighting between rival nationalist groups in Angola, and there seems little chance of reopening it.

In recent weeks copper has been transported by a mixture of rail and road to Dar es Salaam and Mombasa and

through Malawi to the Mozambique ports of Beira and Nacala.

But there are limits to the amount of re-routing that can be done. Dar es Salaam is already heavily congested and there are only modest facilities at Beira and Nacala. Transport by road is considerably more expensive than by rail and, with copper prices sagging and world markets still holding a considerable surplus, these additional costs are crucial.

It is not only copper exports that are being affected. Imports, running at £400m a year, have also been disrupted. According to official figures a total of 152,000 tons of cargo was held up at four ports last week, a third of it in Lobito. Unofficial sources reckon the figure to be substantially higher.

Attempts are being made to find alternative means of transporting the goods to Zambia, but road transport is costly and will only stoke the country's inflation rate, which is already rising at about 24 per cent.

Measures such as the new exchange controls can be little more than short-term palliatives. Any real recovery must depend on the reopening of at least one of the rail routes. This is why President Kaunda is rapidly losing his patience with the squabbling factions within Rhodesia's African National Council which now appears to be a greater obstacle to a settlement than the obstinate Mr Smith.

Farmers urge Mr Smith to take a tougher line

From Our Correspondent
Salisbury, Sept 18

Many white farmers, who are the backbone of the Rhodesian Front Party, want Mr Smith, the Prime Minister, to make a final stand on the constitutional issue. He is to be asked in a resolution tabled for debate at next week's party congress to give no more concessions to black nationalists.

According to the resolution, members from the Mashonaland rural division are dismayed and sad at what they call the unprofitable path of détente taken in the past nine or 10 months. The resolution is one of four Mr Smith faces on the constitutional agenda when the 600 delegates gather in Umtali for the three-day congress starting on September 25.

The others call for consideration to be given to the creation of a confederation of Rhodesian states as an ultimate political objective; the rejection of the common voters' roll as a solution to the present constitutional impasse; and the setting up of a joint party/parliamentary committee to "examine all aspects of winning the peace", because the

services were going to win the guerrilla war and the Government had to win the peace.

The resolution on a possible confederation of Rhodesian states also suggests that the policy should be the basis of constitutional settlement discussions, with "appropriate transition provisions".

Although the phrasing of the resolution is vague, it reflects the feeling of several ambitious younger members of Parliament who feel the ultimate solution to the constitutional question is to carve the country up into black and white areas and place them under separate territorial governments, with all coming together under a non-racial federal administration.

Only about 20 per cent of the parliamentary caucus, however, is believed to support the scheme, which has been aired for some time.

Eritrean claims Americans being held to ransom

Asmara, Sept 18. — An

Eritrean claiming to be a spokesman for the Marxist Popular Liberation Forces (PLF) said today that two American and six Ethiopian technicians kidnapped here last Friday were being taken to the PLF base in northern Eritrea.

There the two Americans, abducted from the Kagnew communications centre here, would join two others kidnapped from Kagnew on July 14, the Eritrean said. All would be held for ransom.

In a city under martial law heavily patrolled by troops and police fighting the Eritrean insurgents, it was impossible to establish the Eritrean's authority to speak for the PLF or to be sure that he had this authority he was necessarily relating accurate information.

United States officials here said that this was the first news that they had had of the kidnapped men, Navy Technician Third Class Thomas Bowditch, from Jersey City, New Jersey, and Army Specialist David Strickland, from Orlando, Florida.

They said the report could be true but added that it conflicted with previous information about the kidnappings. It could be a bid designed to throw pursuers off the scent.

The missing men are two of about a dozen United States services personnel working at Kagnew, a communications base operated by the United States Navy which also employs about 40 American civilian technicians, the officials said.

Arab students arrested in Gaza

From Eric Marsden
Gaza, Sept 18

About 4,200 Palestinian Arabs studying at Egyptian universities arrived in Gaza under the auspices of the International Red Cross several weeks ago to take the final exams in their studies.

The spokesman said that the Red Cross was now carrying out the operation of returning students to Egypt. So far, 2,000 had left in four batches and more were due to leave soon, but only about 4,000 of the 4,200 who arrived had registered for the return journey to date.

The office of the International Red Cross near the Gaza seaport has been besieged for the past fortnight by anxious parents seeking aid over detained students. They were told by officials that the Red Cross was responsible only for the transport operation and could do nothing to prevent detention of students on holiday. Nor could it gain access to those under interrogation.

A Red Cross official told me he was not allowed to answer questions and information was available only in Geneva, to which reports were made.

Mr Abu Rahma, said that he understood none of the students so far had been charged with any offence. He estimated that several hundred had been detained.

Other lawyers and a doctor told me that the Gaza prison, which has a normal capacity of 400, was overcrowded with twice that many.

Parents also alleged that some students had been severely beaten and forced to stand for several hours while under interrogation to induce them to confess.

In brief

Union voice for S Africa blacks

Pretoria, Sept 18. — Black workers in South Africa will be able to bargain legally in disputes and their employers as a result of new legislation to be introduced in Pretoria.

Mr Marais Viljoen, the Labour Minister said here today that the establishment of industrial unions would give Africans negotiating powers for the first time.

Tanzania expels Briton

Dar es Salaam, Sept 18. — Miss Elizabeth Jane Catherine Watson, a British, aged 23, and two other people said to belong to the Association for the Unification of World Christianity, have been expelled from Tanzania as undesirable immigrants.

Popular measure

Colombo, Sept 18. — The presentation in the national state assembly today of a Bill to Nationalize foreign and local public companies who own plantations, was loudly cheered by Government and Opposition members.

Diefenbaker party

Ottawa, Sept 18. — The sixtieth birthday celebration of Mr John Diefenbaker, Canada's Prime Minister from 1957 to 1963, were attended by more than 1,300 people.

Liner plan abandoned

Quebec, Sept 18. — The Quebec Government which has been considering buying the liner France to convert into a convention centre, has decided to abandon the project.

Killer reaches Cuba

Miami, Sept 18. — A hurricane which killed 30 and left 12,000 homeless in Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic has now struck eastern Cuba.

No sound of music

New York, Sept 18. — Broadway's musical scene is going to be in support of wage claims. Their action will affect the 15 musicals now playing.

China, which for economic reasons is still largely deprived of "mod cons", continues to make excellent use of traditional domestic utensils and handicraft objects. Things which in Europe are now considered "arty" and correspondingly priced — are in daily use in millions of Chinese homes. Hand-woven mats, chopsticks, steamers and basins are widely sold in Peking and other cities, and their contribution to everyday comfort cannot be overrated.

In the kitchen, ancient Chinese technology reigns virtually unchallenged. King of the range is the traditional meat-cleaver — a miracle of design. With its broad, short blade, thicker on top and tapering to a razor-sharp edge, and its perfectly balanced wooden handle, it can work miracles with any kind of meat. It is equally valuable for hacking (because of the way it is weighted) and for slicing.

Most Chinese food is stir-fried or steamed. The traditional frying-pan is round-bottomed and needs no further description. But steamers are an interesting study. They are made of bamboo or woven reeds, which are particularly favoured in southern China for making dumplings and various kinds of local ravioli. There is also the earthen-

ware steamer, with its base brought up into a vertical spout through which the vapour from the vessel underneath rises, condenses on the lid, and very gently cooks the chicken or other meat placed around it.

More elaborate is the hot-pot or "steamboat" — a charcoal brazier with a doughnut-shaped pan around the upper part, in which meat and other foods can be cooked in the simmering water. The temperature is controlled by the very simple device of a metal disk which is placed over the "chimney" of the brazier when it becomes too hot. These braziers would be ideal for beef fondue, and much safer than the ones heated with spirit lamps.

Charcoal is sold at "rural products" shops in all districts of Peking. It is expensive for normal use (the Chinese use briquettes of anthracite grit for heating and cooking, unless they are lucky enough to have town gas), but it is of fairly high quality.

Besides charcoal the "rural products" shops sell fragrant dried tobacco-leaf and different kinds of hand-woven matting. Mats are excellent for screening off a room, or laying on seats and couches in the summer for the sake of coolness.

Equally fascinating are the domestic goods shops — mainly selling traditional goods. Plastic buckets and basins are expensive, and the Chinese housewife tends to favour parished decorated enamel, or plain zinc, or finely-coopered wooden tubs.

Feather dusters come in lengths of 10 feet or more, as do the long bamboo poles with small forks on their ends which are used to move hanging scrolls. Strips of waste cloth are collected and tied round the end of a wooden shaft to form a *run pu* or mop. But the great triumph of traditional technology is the *ten-gai*, a short-handled broom made of dried sorghum twigs, which sweeps better than any western brush.

Baskets come in all shapes and sizes: most elegant is the cradle-shaped grain basket, with a slightly pinched waist, which the cat took over as a siesta-spot before we had time to put vegetables in it.

All these artifacts have a natural grace derived from their pure functionality and the millennia of experience which have gone into their production. They embellish any home, whether they are in use or not.

David Bonavia

How can legal aid bring the lawyers to the people?

Last week Diana Geddes showed how legal aid 'outlaws' some of the people it is intended to help. In this concluding article she examines how the system might be improved.

What direction should legal aid take now? The past few years have seen a number of major developments, in and outside the official scheme. Should these be coordinated and brought under a single administrative and financial wing? Should the financial limits of the civil scheme be raised, providing an across-the-board benefit for many, or should resources be concentrated on meeting the areas of most urgent need? Should legal aid be extended to cover new areas of the law, such as tribunals, or to new groups of people who are not being reached?

Divorce and crime dominate the legal aid scheme. This is not the fault of the scheme itself, but of public ignorance of its scope, the reluctance of many lawyers to take on cases involving social and welfare law, and the lack of both financial and human resources to bring the service to the people. Many poor people are suspicious of or fear the law, seeing it as part of the establishment and as acting against their interests.

The physical as well as psychological barriers to the full exploitation of the legal aid scheme. Most solicitors work in and around the commercial centres of cities, few in areas of social and economic deprivation, where there is usually the greatest need for legal aid. The number of people served by a single solicitor ranges from 1,000 to more than 66,000.

Furthermore, not all firms accept legal aid work. Solicitors, faced with soaring overheads, are finding that certain types of legal aid work do not pay. There has been virtually no increase in the basic scales for legal aid fees since 1960, though there is a discretionary item which enables the taxing master to exceed the statutory figures.

Any work in an unfamiliar area is inevitably going to in-

volve more time and money than relatively straightforward work like drafting, conveyancing and wills. The qualifying examinations for solicitors and barristers do not include papers on social and welfare law, a particularly complex area, though both the Law Society and the Council for Legal Education are considering their syllabuses, following talks with the Lord Chancellor's Office.

Lord Elwyn Jones, the Lord Chancellor, has taken a particular interest in encouraging the study of social and welfare law. About half the university law faculties now have optional courses in this field, and one, Southampton, has made it a compulsory degree subject. Some polytechnics have also included it.

But how are solicitors to be induced to take on financially unattractive legal and geographical areas? Should special high rates be paid to private firms doing legal aid work in deprived urban districts, or should they be given special grants or loans to set up, or an income guarantee, or an income supplement? Alternatively, should centres be set up by the Law Society in these districts, staffed by a rota of solicitors from surrounding firms or perhaps by full-time salaried solicitors paid from the legal aid fund?

Unpaid solicitors do offer free legal advice in more than 100 Citizens Advice Bureaux, and there are about 60 advice centres run on a voluntary basis by lawyers in private practice. In other places solicitors are on duty in magistrates' courts ready to take the cases of unrepresented defendants who may be eligible for legal aid.

The success of the latter scheme seems to depend to a large extent on the degree of access to the defendant allowed by the court. One of the best-

developed schemes is in Hendon, where CAB solicitors must, on request, appear in court and ask each defendant if he would like to be represented on legal aid by the duty solicitor.

Independent neighbourhood law centres (as distinct from the legal advice centres or the proposed Law Society centres), in which there are 15 in poor urban areas, mostly in London, have full-time salaried solicitors who are allowed to advertise and seek out potential cases. Their shop-front offices encourage people to walk in, and the informal atmosphere inside seems to put clients at their ease.

The pattern of the law centres' casework is in marked contrast to that of the legal aid and advice schemes. More than half of the work of the centres is in the field of housing, with social security, employment, accident claims, consumer affairs and juvenile crime accounting for the rest.

Although many centres use the green form scheme, where possible, to provide them with some income, all really operate outside the legal aid scheme. They are not subject to the eligibility limits of that scheme and using their own form of rough justice, sometimes with a definite political bias, to decide what type of case to accept. Most centres will not take on a case for a landlord or self-employed person, for example, who they judge to be dealing with commercial matters, conveyancing or wills.

Lawyers are looking with interest at the emerging pattern in the choice by the law centres of which legal services should be available as of right, and those which should be considered as luxuries to be paid for.

It is hoped that recommendations of working parties on unmet legal needs, on the financial basis of the scheme and on all civil legal aid legislation, that are expected to be put before the Lord Chancellor this autumn, will finally give him the necessary political leverage to bring about improvements in the system.

Mr Seton Pollock, secretary of the Law Society's legal aid committee, comments the failure of successive governments to implement the comprehensive provisions of the original Legal Aid and Advice Act, which envisaged more than 200 salaried legal advisers and advice centres.

A drastically cut version of these plans was included in Part II of the Legal Aid and Assistance Act 1972, which empowered the Law Society to set up law centres (which unlike the independent centres would do bona fide legal aid work), and to appoint salaried liaison officers to explore the areas of unmet legal needs and to set up schemes in conjunction with the private profession in those areas. Mr Pollock believes dramatic progress could be made with just a dozen officers, who could "prime the pump" of existing resources.

But Part II of the 1972 Act has not been implemented and it seems unlikely that it will be in the foreseeable future, if ever. Some people wonder whether Part II would be as successful as the Law Society believes. There are already 14 full-time area committee secretaries and 24 local committee secretaries, all paid out of the legal aid fund by the Law Society; why cannot they do the necessary liaison work?

The Legal Action Group and the Society of Labour Lawyers proposed a National Legal Service, staffed by salaried lawyers and run by an independent body, which would include a majority of non-lawyers, and would be funded by the government.

It is hoped that recommendations of working parties on unmet legal needs, on the financial basis of the scheme and on all civil legal aid legislation, that are expected to be put before the Lord Chancellor this autumn, will finally give him the necessary political leverage to bring about improvements in the system.

Bringing the church to the people

The controversy over Fr Oswald Baker, who refuses to accept the new liturgy in his church at Downham Market, Norfolk, illustrates the deep divisions that still persist in the Roman Catholic Church over reforms initiated by the Second Vatican Council a decade ago. Here Michael Baily describes a parish at the opposite end of the spectrum.

A recent Mass on television shocked some traditional Roman Catholics. It was from St Anne's Catholic Church in Southall, near London airport, possibly Britain's most multi-racial parish, and featured, among other things, children of various shades and ages singing and mingling on the altar during a central part of the Mass.

The chairman of the conservative Catholic Priests' Association described it in a letter to the press as a "mockery of the Mass" and a "perversion of the liturgy into one of secular entertainment". He invited a Southall parishioner to pray for the conversion of her parish priest to the Church of Rome. Rome of the priest concerned, Fr Michael Hollings, is hardly in doubt. A former Guards officer, Catholic chaplain to Oxford University, and author of several books on prayer, he is talked of at the age of 51 as a future cardinal. But he certainly runs an unusual parish.

The presbytery, set back from a typical, mainly Asian, Southall shopping street, is an open house. Apart from the three priests — usually dressed in slacks and sports shirts and known simply as Michael, Peter, and Tony — it houses a young housekeeper and her husband and child, and an otherwise changing population. It is registered with the police and probation

service as a hostel and may have up to six young people, ex-prisoners, staying at any one time. Three priests have breakfast there each day, and up to 25 assorted visitors will sit down to Sunday lunch, served by the priests.

There is an active parish council whose members elect a chairman during the year. Mass is said every day except on the usual finance committee for the business side of the parish, and a social committee for dances, discos, and outings. It has a civic awareness committee which concerns itself with homelessness, overcrowding, poor amenities, and other forms of social deprivation in the locality, and a liturgy committee which plans the celebration of major feasts and related matters. A 72 Club (after Christ's 72 disciples) provides weekends at home and away for teenagers to enjoy and consider together the moral problems — authority, sex, etc. — while each year a huge parish outing for up to 500 does the same on a larger scale.

On a recent 72 Club seminar an extended Mass catered for an interspersed with group discussion and activity. It ended with supper, when consecrated bread was taken first, then, after prayer and silence, came pies and jellies, followed by a disco.

Of the Southall approach Fr Hollings says: "The keynote is trying to be open. That means being open to what happens. Churches often seem closed situations, particularly clergy houses. We're supposed to get people in as well as go out. We're supposed to be priests for people, so that means trying to be here for the 'bad' as well as the 'good'."

There is the 'churchmouse' type who never falls away and who needs a particular kind of 'servicing'. But there are also those who would not normally come to church, but who do so on special occasions — in the street, at disco, or oddly enough when they just drop in because they hear you might be able to help them with housing (the parish has formed a housing advisory group which has successfully applied for an urban aid grant), or sign their passport.

"We have a series of concentric rings. There is the Catholic population of whom 50 per cent is Irish. Then there is an Indian ring: quiet, peaceful, law-abiding people who practise their faith. Then there are the West Indians, ebullient people who like to sing and dance.

"These three types of person we bring together by mixing them up. Then there are the other Christians — churches with whom we have close and friendly relations and quite a lot of joint activity (the first married deacon of St Anne's's choice to be ordained in the Anglican church nearby, which acts as an overflow for St Anne's's

by allowing a Mass there each Sunday). "The church is the very large 'paragon' group, which presents us all the time with a challenge to be Christian. These people don't particularly want to listen to what we say because they practise their own religion, but they recognize a good life."

Of the TV mass and objections to it, Fr Hollings says: "We like to have a theme for a Mass. If it is 'caring', we like to bring out that it is an international thing, that Christ cares for all the people of Southall. We also like to keep the idea of the Mass very much as a celebration, so that it is joy, singing and movement. Some would perhaps not consider that very proper, but I don't see any reason why people shouldn't be near the altar."

Huge murals of coloured paper, foil, and cardboard form a backdrop to the altar and illustrate the themes. They are made by schoolchildren and 300 people under instruction in the parish and are part of an integrated approach to the big Christian themes planned together by the clergy, teachers, lay catechists and laymen. "They are literally built up for the big feasts", Fr Hollings says, "then destroyed and we start again."

Another "objectionable" feature is the distribution of communion by laymen. Of this Fr Hollings says: "It is better to take six minutes over communion than 15. Moreover we have about 60 people, invalids and so on, who receive communion in their homes. For the priests to take it regularly would be a full time job, because you cannot just go in and out of their homes in two minutes. So without extra help we face a choice between depriving them of what may be the most important thing in their lives, or concentrating on those people at the expense of others."

The Southall approach has problems inside the parish as well as outside. Racial prejudice still persists, and the idea of keeping open house is only just beginning to spread — apart from those good people you find everywhere — beyond the presbytery. "We don't know of anyone yet taking in people in trouble but a lot of people are pleased that we do," an assistant priest says. "Perhaps they like to think we are doing it on their behalf — and anyway it makes it easier to preach about it if you're doing it."

Fr Hollings says: "Sometimes we are very happy, sometimes depressed. But Southall is a strangely happy place and we want to help to keep it that way. If we seem to be a living witness to racial harmony and people living together, perhaps that may be more truly missionary than tub-thumping about Jesus Christ."

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Confidence high in Lochnager camp

Seely is my selection to win the Gold Cup this afternoon. The confidence remains high in the Lochnager camp. The horse has been in the form of a champion since his victory in the Epsom Derby. He is a horse of great ability and has been in the form of a champion since his victory in the Epsom Derby. He is a horse of great ability and has been in the form of a champion since his victory in the Epsom Derby. He is a horse of great ability and has been in the form of a champion since his victory in the Epsom Derby.

May Blackbird was not considered a serious contender for the Gold Cup. He was a horse of great ability and has been in the form of a champion since his victory in the Epsom Derby. He is a horse of great ability and has been in the form of a champion since his victory in the Epsom Derby. He is a horse of great ability and has been in the form of a champion since his victory in the Epsom Derby.

In his days as a trainer, Teddy Lambton used to regard the Gold Cup as a horse of great ability and has been in the form of a champion since his victory in the Epsom Derby. He is a horse of great ability and has been in the form of a champion since his victory in the Epsom Derby. He is a horse of great ability and has been in the form of a champion since his victory in the Epsom Derby.

George Blackwell paid 11,000 guineas for the horse. He is a horse of great ability and has been in the form of a champion since his victory in the Epsom Derby. He is a horse of great ability and has been in the form of a champion since his victory in the Epsom Derby. He is a horse of great ability and has been in the form of a champion since his victory in the Epsom Derby.

Patch to run in Laurel race

John D. Schapiro, president of Laurel Racecourse, Maryland, has invited Cadeo Vitadini's Patch to run in one of England's representative races in the Washington International on November 8. Patch is trained at Lambourn by Peter Walwyn, who, in 1974, headed the trainers list with 96 winners and over £200,000 in prize money. Walwyn has carried all before him this year with winners already standing at over £300,000. Patch is a two-year-old colt who has been in the form of a champion since his victory in the Epsom Derby.

Walk By's change to Newbury is significant enough in itself

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent
It is not often that Newbury plays second fiddle to any other race meeting but it does today because, whatever happens there, it will be overshadowed by events at Ayr where the famous sprinter, Walk By, is to be crowned champion. Walk By is a horse of great ability and has been in the form of a champion since his victory in the Epsom Derby. He is a horse of great ability and has been in the form of a champion since his victory in the Epsom Derby.

At the end of that famous sprint, the superiority of Walk By was evident. He is a horse of great ability and has been in the form of a champion since his victory in the Epsom Derby. He is a horse of great ability and has been in the form of a champion since his victory in the Epsom Derby. He is a horse of great ability and has been in the form of a champion since his victory in the Epsom Derby.

Since then, Sounder Arch, the colt who finished second, has won at Doncaster. A high draw is preferable at Newbury and Dandy Warlock, my selection for the Donington Stakes on the strength of her effort against the smart filly Otter Creek, is well drawn. So is Gliding, one of the Queen's two runners. Gliding is trained by Ian Balding whereas Dick Lera has charge of Ground Work who runs such an impressive race in the Cornhill Stakes at York. Ground Work is not so well drawn.

Piggott has easy victory on Konafa at Great Yarmouth

Konafa, ridden by Lester Piggott, provided Henry Cecil with his seventeenth winner at Great Yarmouth this season when he won the first division of the Gorleston Plate by two and a half lengths. Piggott had an easy ride on the horse and he was well in command from the front about a furlong and a half from home. He gave the Milan owner, Lord Lucan, a good day's racing.

Yarmouth Sayers Handicap when he headed Winter Melody two furlongs from home. But Silver Birch, the 15-1 outsider of the party, mastered Examinor inside the final furlong to win by a neck.

This was the eight-year-old's thirteenth win since he joined Derek Veeder's stable four years ago. Jack Foster and his partner, Peter Robinson, gained some compensation for Examinor's defeat when No Exit comfortably won the Yare Stakes. The Fisher-Robinson combination also won the Fire Card Stud at Great Yarmouth on Wednesday. Both were ridden by Robinson's smart apprentice, Paddy Young, who has 23 winners to his credit.

Programme

LAWN STAKES (2-y-o £1,247: 5f)	
900	Percepina Pie (Mrs G. Woolgar), K. Payne, 5-0 A. Constant 5
920	Abbe Glend (A. Scales), R. H. Satterley, 5-7 T. O'Brien 5
930	Alfred (W. G. B

NCR
Computers & Terminals
206 Marylebone Road, London NW1

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

LAINING
MANAGEMENT
IN
CONSTRUCTION

Advisory board criticizes late encouragement of workers' cooperatives

aurice Corina, chief executive of the Government's advisory board on workers' co-operatives, was strongly criticised yesterday by Mr Robert Clark, chairman of the board, for his failure to encourage the development of co-operatives.

Mr Clark, who is chairman of the board, said that the board's main task was to encourage the development of co-operatives in the private sector. He said that the board had been set up in 1971 and had since then been working to promote the development of co-operatives in the private sector.

Mr Clark said that the board had been successful in its task, but that it had been criticised for not doing enough to encourage the development of co-operatives. He said that the board had been criticised for not doing enough to encourage the development of co-operatives in the private sector.

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Mr Clark said that the board had been successful in its task, but that it had been criticised for not doing enough to encourage the development of co-operatives. He said that the board had been criticised for not doing enough to encourage the development of co-operatives in the private sector.

Finance is such that no reasonable appraisal of the facts of the case can be made. The board is of the opinion that the company is not in a position to pay a dividend for the year ended 31 March 1975.

The board is of the opinion that the company is not in a position to pay a dividend for the year ended 31 March 1975. The board is of the opinion that the company is not in a position to pay a dividend for the year ended 31 March 1975.



Mr Dowson arriving for the board meeting yesterday.

Decision on votes may alter Rank future

Continued from page one

Apparently, Rank's merchant bank advisers, Rothschilds, have not yet been consulted on such a scheme.

Yesterday's board meeting was the climax of an acrimonious dispute between Sir John and Mr Dowson which has been going on for some weeks. Reasons for the clash are still unclear, although Mr Dowson has complained that since he succeeded Sir John as chief executive of the company, which last year had sales of £287m and profits of £22.5m, he has not been allowed proper executive responsibility.

Bellinger, a former Lord Mayor of London, Mr Angus Ogilvy, Princess Alexandra's husband, and Sir Richard Trethowan, chairman of the Milk Marketing Board.

Lord Goodman also attended the meeting, and so did Sir Ronald Leach, senior partner of Rank's auditing firm, Markwick, Mitchell, and one of the people involved in the origins of the Rank Organisation's capital structure today when it was formulated in the 1950s.

GKN reports slip in first half profits and further fall forecast

By John Whitmore

First-half pre-tax profits of the country's leading engineering group, fell from £47.6m to £36.1m and a further substantial fall in the trading surplus is forecast for the second half.

The major part of the fall in profits to date has been sustained by the group's home operations, where, despite an increase in sales from £395m to £430m, trading profits have fallen from £38.3m to £30.2m.

Although the group reports an increase in sales in the automotive sector, it states that profits have been affected by the inability to recover costs and industrial disputes at customers' works. United Kingdom profits were only £1m lower at £14.1m, but first-half profits from associate companies were down from £2.7m to £2.2m, reflecting the difficult conditions facing John Lysaght in Australia.

IMF gold pact opposed by leaders in Congress

From Frank Vogel, Washington, Sept 18

The chairman of the two committees that deal with international monetary issues in the House of Representatives, told Congress that they will oppose legislation on changes in the articles of the International Monetary Fund if it contains the agreement on gold reached by finance ministers at the IMF's annual meeting here earlier this month.

Congressman Henry Reuss, chairman of the Banking Committee, stated that the gold agreement would serve primarily to increase the reserves of rich countries, while leaving little for developing countries.

VT parent company not in cash trouble

dward Townsend

Mr. Townsend, who is chairman of the parent company, said that the company was not in cash trouble. He said that the company was not in cash trouble.

Mr. Townsend, who is chairman of the parent company, said that the company was not in cash trouble. He said that the company was not in cash trouble.

as NVT was now able to take only a small proportion of the parent company's business. The NVT statement yesterday said that legal formalities for the provision of £5m of export finance to be supplied against a government guarantee for the Meridian project were being completed.

It was expected that bulk shipments of Meridian machines for export could begin shortly.

Shore hint on Japan import curbs

From Peter Hazelhurst

Mr. Peter Shore today rebuffed Japanese arguments that Britain's surplus on invisible trade with Japan exceeded her otherwise huge deficit on the visible balance in trade.

Mr. Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, who warned Japanese leaders yesterday that the sharp increase of their car exports to Britain was harming the British motor industry, added a gentle hint today that Britain might have to impose import restrictions if the situation deteriorated.

The meeting to deal with the dispute had been hurriedly arranged. Prominent City and legal personalities have been involved in seeking to resolve the "problem". Lord Goodman was brought in to give legal advice to Rank in the matter, and Lord O'Brien, a former Governor of the Bank of England, and one of its major shareholders, was also present.

American investors are known to be disenchanted with the way Rank has been managed during recent years, and some have openly expressed their opposition to Sir John's management style.

If Rank does now go ahead with enfranchising the non-voting capital, the Rank Foundation's share of the votes would fall from control to about 9 per cent. American shareholders would hold approaching 40 per cent of the votes.

Haslemere shares up after £9m rights offer

By Our Financial Staff

Haslemere Estates is to make a £9.4m rights issue of 91 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock 1990/95. Reactions in the market yesterday suggested that, unlike most recent property issues, this one will be a resounding success.

In fact Haslemere's shares rose 22p on the news to 222p. That compares with the 25p approximate conversion price when conversion rights on the new stock become exercisable, between 1978 and 1990, on the basis of 44.4 shares for every £100 nominal of the stock.

He said: "I serve notice now that if I shall oppose any distribution of IMF foreign aid to the greedy rather than the needy."

In remarks entered into the Congressional Record Mr Reuss said that the new gold agreement could possibly increase the role of gold as a reserve asset. It would increase world liquidity so that new issues of special drawing rights, which could aid developing countries, would not be made and it would inevitably lead to increases in the gold holdings of the Group of Ten countries, which is what the French Government had always wanted.

Bank closes coin port loophole

exchange control notice issued yesterday by the Bank of England which prevents the export of gold coins to Africa, Kruggerands or gold coins to export at gold prices.

The notice allows for the export of gold coins to Africa, Kruggerands or gold coins to export at gold prices. The notice allows for the export of gold coins to Africa, Kruggerands or gold coins to export at gold prices.

Gilts unsettled but equities firm

Gilt-edged stocks looked unsettled yesterday but equities had another good session, with investors encouraged by the Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin.

Share prices closed below the best but some good institutional buying was reported. The FT index, finally 57 up at 334.7, had touched 337.

Mr. Shore added: "Our view of the true (trade) figure is well below that quoted by the Bank of Japan and leaves us in a clear deficit on visible and invisible trade together."

Mr. Shore added: "Our view of the true (trade) figure is well below that quoted by the Bank of Japan and leaves us in a clear deficit on visible and invisible trade together."

Mr. D. Steel to be BP chairman

Mr. David Steel is to succeed Sir Eric Drake as the chairman of British Petroleum, the company announced yesterday. Sir Eric will reach the normal retiring age of 65 at the end of November. Mr. M. M. Pennell moves up to fill Mr. Steel's place as deputy chairman and Mr. J. W. R. Sutcliffe has been appointed a managing director.

Abu Dhabi seeking 100 per cent participation in the operating groups are not correct.

The state already has a 60 per cent holding in Abu Dhabi Petroleum and Abu Dhabi Marine Areas and is anxious to maintain their 40 per cent holding and continue to contribute financially to development work on the oilfields.

Mr Simon Opec surplus

From Our US Economics Correspondent

Washington, Sept 18

Mr. William Simon, the United States Secretary of the Treasury, predicted at a congressional hearing today that the balance of payments surplus of oil producing countries (the "oil boom") would fall to \$40,000m (about £19,000m) this year, against a surplus of \$60,000m last year.

He gave a warning, however, that Opec's "large collective surplus" would potentially pose a major problem in the period immediately ahead.

Britain backs new EEC patent scheme

The Government has announced its support for proposed new European patent system under which an invention will be protected by a single patent throughout the European Economic Community.

First, applicants will not now be compelled to take out a blanket patent but will be able to arrange cover for only as many countries as is necessary. They will be charged accordingly.

Bullion dips again on heavy selling

Further heavy selling yesterday pushed the gold price down again on European bullion markets. The price dropped another \$2.25 an ounce, to close in London at \$139.25. It has dropped 13 per cent in the last three weeks.

Dealers reported heavy selling which was "feeding on itself". Much of the gold sales appeared to be going into the Eurodollar market.

MOULINEX Provisional non-consolidated results as at 30 June, 1975

Profit for same period of 1974 Fr. 55,330,000

Provision for depreciation charged as at 30 June 1975 exceeds that made as of the end of June 1974 by Fr. 1,888,000

It should be borne in mind that the result for the first half 1974 was reduced by extraordinary taxation amounting to 6,899,000 and increased as a result of exchange differences in collecting sums involved in foreign exchange to our subsidiaries by Fr. 7,011,000.

Exchange rate differences also affected the results for first half of 1975 but this time reduced the final amount by 5,375,000. This loss may be expected to be cancelled out in the second six months of the year.

All these factors must, of course, be borne in mind in doing any comparison between the two periods of 1974 and 1975. At the same time it should be remembered that MOLINEX seasonal sales for the last four months of the year not be used to extrapolate the results for the first six months in order to determine the results for the full year.

OWAN & GROOT LIMITED

Highlights from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. E. A. de Groot.

Group pre-tax profit for the year to 30th April, 1975 is again a new record at £1.1m against £1.02m in 1974.

Proposed total dividend of 2.6574p per share (1974 2.4922p). Proposed total dividend increase. Earnings per share from being maximum permitted increase from 49.5p to 58.6p per share, 10.4p to 11.5p. Net assets up from 49.5p to 58.6p per share.

Abu Dhabi against taking bigger oil stake

By Roger Violeux

Energy Correspondent

Abu Dhabi's oil minister, arrived in London yesterday for new talks with the two international oil consortia operating in Abu Dhabi about their future relationship with the government.

How the markets moved

Rises	Falls	THE POUND
BP 5p to 540p	Anglo Am Corp 10p to 375p	Australia \$ 1.70
Boots 4p to 123p	Brit Leyland 3p to 35p	Austria Sch 39.75
Brit Am Tob 8p to 308p	Concrete 6p to 52p	Belgium Fr 86.50
Haslemere Ests 1p to 22p	Creda Int 6p to 54p	Canada \$ 2.18
Lawrence 8p to 300p	Imperial Corp 1p to 52p	Denmark Kr 13.00
Lloyds 4p to 29p	Kinross 3p to 365p	Finland Mk 8.15
Lloyds 4p to 230p		France Fr 9.55
		Germany DM 5.50
		Greece Dr 70.75
		Hongkong \$ 10.75
		Italy L 125.00
		Japan Yn 245.00
		Netherlands Gld 5.75
		Norway Kr 12.00
		Portugal Esc 39.75
		Spain Ptas 165.00
		Sweden Kr 9.55
		Switzerland Fr 5.80
		US \$ 2.12
		Yugoslavia Dnr 40.25

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Pifco Holdings 22

The Moscow Narodny Bank has the experience, the knowledge and the connections that are essential for East-West trade to flourish.

Moscow Narodny has been an integral part of the City of London since 1919 and today enjoys very close relationships with Central and Commercial Banks in the USSR and other East-European countries.

The bank's unrivalled experience in the finance of East-West trade makes it the ideal choice for any company or organisation entering this highly important area of world commerce.

MNB

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TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED £1,100,000.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Interpreting GKN's forecast

It may have some fun to make of the interim statement this year. For at first sight a 14 per cent in first half profits and a sharp second half, in the Kingdom at least, could hardly make any sense.

Interim: 1975 (1974)
Capitalization £48.7m
Sales £65.2m (£62.7m)
Pre-tax profits £4.3m (£5.6m)
Dividend gross 11.5% (19%)
* After rights issue.

Bridon Demonstrating resilience

Bridon's interim pre-tax profits have slipped back slightly from last year's £10.3m, but for the full year the forecast is lower trading profits. But Bridon's American Corporation and Wire Ropes are treated as subsidiaries, both being treated as subsidiaries, so net profits are what really count. At this level there has been an increase of around £250,000 with a forecast of a full year outcome broadly in line with last year's £8.5m or around 15p a share.

Interim: 1975 (1974)
Capitalization £50.3m
Sales £141m (£118m)
Pre-tax profits £12.5m (£9.4m)
Dividend gross 5p (4.47p)

What is more, despite a weakening of the order trend in such areas as business forms, most of the main divisions are expected to end with improved profits at the year end too. However, it will probably continue to find the going tough, however, and shipbuilding is not expected to maintain its full year profit at the high level seen in 1974.

That said, the only real reason for apparently what looks a slightly cautious full year forecast—profits should match those of 1974—appears to be doubts over this year's seasonal split in BAC profits. Vickers' share of the first half is up from £3.9m to £5.3m but the incidence of contract cancellations could mean that this year the second half performance will be no better than the first. Assuming similar earnings, then, the prospective 5p at 133p, down 5p against the market trend yesterday, is 5 and the prospective yield just under 9 per cent.

Interim: 1975 (1974)
Capitalization £50.3m
Sales £141m (£118m)
Pre-tax profits £12.5m (£9.4m)
Dividend gross 5p (4.47p)

Haslemere Bound to go to a premium

It was plain enough from the way the share price behaved yesterday what shareholders should do in relation to the rights issue just announced by Haslemere: subscribe. But the reaction in the market was that the new stock would go to a premium of at least 20 points, and quite a number of observers were putting it as high as 30. So shareholders can take themselves a quick and painless profit or may for the benefits of a coupon at around five times the level of the yield on the ordinary shares at 222p—even allowing for the forecast increase in the dividend.

The ordinary, of course, are likely to ease back once subscription rights have been exercised, and there might be a temptation to take a profit on stock which has performed remarkably well through the tribulations of the property sector. The diluted net asset backing at the moment is 245p, and it will drop to 242p on full exercise of the conversion rights attaching to the new stock to the discount to assets is by the standards of the sector modest in the extreme.

Haslemere, however, is something of a law unto itself, with its relatively low gearing and its borrowing facilities which, with the proceeds of the rights issue, will put the group in a position to fund its envisaged development programme for the next two to three years. That the group should at this moment be thinking of further expansion is a measure of how exceptional it is: but then Haslemere is unique in its confidence that the yield on its developments will more than cover the cost of financing them.

Given dividend control there is no doubt that the attractions to Haslemere at the moment lie in the convertible. The enthusiasm with which this has been welcomed is a measure of the particular difficulties at the moment in estimating the value of income in relation to property shares where it has traditionally been a secondary consideration.

Membership of the European Community means different things to different groups. To the European trade unions it means a chance to play a more direct part in the future planning of industry, at the Community level, than they have had in most member states in the past. It means the possibility of sharing decisions not only about employment questions involving plant closures or redundancies, but also about investment and the future structure of whole industries.

The declaration by the EEC heads of Government at the end of the Paris summit in 1972, the year of British entry, affirmed that they considered it indispensable that the social partners should have an ever-increasing share in the making of economic and social decisions taken by the Community. The declaration is now generally regarded as having been in many ways over-ambitious and unrealistic, but this statement reflects an intention which is likely to endure, not least because it emphasises a principle inherent in the development of the Community.

From the Economic and Social Committee established by the Treaty of Rome, to the Standing Committee on Employment which was revived this year, it has been taken for granted that the formal structure of such advisory bodies should include representatives of employers and trade unions.

Wider horizon

There is no doubt that the unions at the European level are now looking well beyond the traditional areas of consultation; they believe that the logic of the "social partnership" justifies a share in the policy-making role where questions of industrial investment and restructuring are concerned—in other words, in economic as well as in social matters. Employers for their part, certainly in the United Kingdom, might well view such an approach with concern when it came to deciding, for example,

which companies should receive how much assistance from Community funds, and on what conditions.

The Commission's approach is reflected in proposals which it has put to the Council of Ministers, as including the way some of these proposals have been publicized. An example is a Commission press release in May about the proposed European Company Statute.

Economic spur

After pointing out that its purpose is to make possible cross-frontier mergers and thus help enterprises to overcome present legal and practical difficulties in cross-frontier operations, the release stresses that the European Company Statute would be optional. "No enterprise is compelled to use this legal framework. They can choose to do so, if they fulfil the requirements of the statute, including the provisions for workers' participation in the decision-making process of the enterprise on the supervisory board, in the European World Council and through collective bargaining."

Later, it is stated that "in making this structure available, the European Company Statute will provide a real stimulus for economic activity throughout the Community. For enterprises will have the opportunity to choose a modern corporate form which enables them to operate as European enterprises and to increase their efficiency, competitiveness vis-à-vis the outside world and strength in their own interest, and what is more, in the interest of society as a whole."

Starting from the down-to-earth aim of overcoming legal and practical difficulties, the European Company Statute is thus presented in such a way as to equate efficiency and competitiveness with worker participation and industrial democracy with the general interest of society.

Many industrialists will be tempted to dismiss such statements as bureaucratic verbiage, and to take as little part as possible—which at present

often means no part at all—in the consultations which precede them. Nevertheless this attitude could be a mistake, essentially for the same reasons as those advanced in support of membership of the Community during the referendum campaign: if we are in, we can influence decisions in the way we think they ought to go; if we are out, it is certain that some decisions will be taken which we shall not like at all.

Such matters as the European Company Statute affect industry as a whole; they are therefore of concern to the Confederation of British Industry, which has a permanent office in Brussels and is active in pressing the views of those it represents. The CBI, however, has not the resources nor would it be expected to become involved in detailed discussions about particular industries.

One of the Commission's aims is to strengthen at the Community level certain key industries which have difficulty in remaining competitive in world markets, partly it is thought because of the way they have developed separately in the various member states.

New factor

Indeed in its Eighth General Report, published last February, the Commission says of its industrial policy as a whole: "The economic crisis which developed in 1974 is a new factor for Community industry to take into account. The threat of recession, unemployment and the changed competitive position of European industry call for major structural transformations." The question is whether in these circumstances it is better to work with the Commission, and where appropriate with the unions also, and how formal such cooperation should be.

Participation is one thing; acceptance of the machinery through which the Commission is seeking to achieve this is a different matter. Many (though by no means all) officials in Brussels are attached to the idea of the tripartite meeting—employers, unions

and the Commission. Of course this has a place, either to launch a new project or to formalize an agreement already reached in substance. But the procedure has its limitations; the presence of 30 or more representatives with attendant officials and the paraphernalia of simultaneous translation into as many as six languages encourage remoteness and a series of set speeches which are the antithesis of real communication, particularly where complex or controversial issues are covered.

Those are not the only weaknesses which employers see in formal tripartite committees, as compared with occasional *ad hoc* meetings. Industry joint committees at the Community level have in the past been principally concerned with such matters as safety, health, welfare and training; the oldest, dealing with coal and steel, has operated successfully for a number of years. Now, however, an attempt is being made to extend not only the principle but also the scope of these committees, and the European trade unionists wish to develop them as Community-level negotiating bodies.

In pursuit of such an aim, Commission and unions may well make common cause, although officials tend to play down this aspect of the proposals. The Commission has indeed expressed the opinion that joint committees represent the appropriate framework for the dialogue between the relevant departments of the Commission and the interested circles, as well as for the facilitating of cooperation between the social partners at a Community level.

In the same document, proposing major changes in the working rules of an existing committee, it was said that these prevented its objectives from being carried out "as regards dialogue and consultation between and with the social partners, or negotiations between the latter". The Commission's 1974 General Report refers to its "efforts to set up new joint committees whose

work would facilitate the conclusion of European collective agreements. . . . Despite an acknowledgment that progress has been slow, the report shows that the objective remains the same.

Much of this is unacceptable to British industry. The CBI has said bluntly that it "regards collective bargaining at European level as an unrealistic policy and has made clear its opposition to European collective agreements as being potentially costly and liable to have a disruptive effect on the national industrial relations situation". Few of its members would disagree; the danger is that, unlike the CBI, they may adopt the easiest course in the short run and refuse to take part in any form of discussion at all.

Alternative

The alternative is more demanding. With notable exceptions, British industry needs to increase its efforts and develop the appropriate organization, if it is to meet the challenges and take advantage of the opportunities which exist. At the level of many individual industries this will first require a recognition of the need to work with a new Whitehall-over-the-water—with a different structure and procedures—just as each industry accepts the need to do now with its sponsorship department in London.

It does not follow that all the proposals coming from Brussels will be translated into action. There may be stalemate in the future as there has often been in the past.

But in this case, what of the factors which have led British industry consistently to support membership of the European Community throughout the past 10 or 15 years? The negative results may indeed be a long time coming, but meanwhile the greater danger is that in these areas the positive opportunities may be lost as well.

John Orr

The author is a former Director of the Shipbuilders' and Repairs' National Association.

A strand of glass fibre promises a new era in communication

A fascinating new method of communication, using hair-thin glass fibres to carry voice, video or data signals over short or long distances, is being developed by a team of scientists at the Post Office Research Office.

This was the message this week from the Institution of Electrical Engineers in London, where specialists attending the first European conference on optical fibre communication have been discussing technical details of the process.

Optical fibres—long fibres of pure glass or silica—can be used as an alternative to the copper wire on which so much of Britain's telecommunications network is based. Instead of electrical signals being modulated and transmitted along the copper wire, light pulses along the fibre and are similarly modulated to convey the information.

Because the frequencies of light used are very high indeed—about 100,000 times the ultra-high frequencies used in television transmission—the optical method offers a potentially enormous information-carrying capacity. Coaxial cables and "waveguide" tubes are two other media which can give this high capacity (or wide bandwidth), but have disadvantages and hence expensive, cables are needed to

Kenneth Owen Technology Correspondent

prevent undue attenuation; while waveguides need special devices which are even more expensive.

Optical fibres, by contrast, should be fairly cheap to install and can be fitted into existing ducts. Research and development leading towards optical fibre communication has been under way for the past 10 years. It has included a joint programme by the Post Office and Standard Telecommunication Laboratories (STL), also involving the glass technology department of Sheffield University, aimed initially at applications in civil telecommunications, but later broadened to include defence uses.

Mr Charles Sandbank, of STL, suggests that the impact of fibre optics in communication may prove to be comparable in significance to that of the transistor in electronics. The transistor had a twofold effect. First, by displacing electronic valves in existing equipment such as portable radios and guided missiles, it led to a new generation of such equipment with a spectacularly improved performance. Secondly, it led to the evolution of completely new systems—such as the computer, the microprocessor and the electronic watch—which were impracticable or impossible by analogy.

By analogy, Mr Sandbank argues, the major impact of fibre optic communications may have to wait for these second-round, "not invented yet" systems.

Mr F. F. Roberts of the Post Office Research Department sees the greatest potential market for optical fibre systems in new cable television systems— "should a demand for such systems materialize."

In the United Kingdom, given the right balance of economic conditions, cable television might eventually penetrate to perhaps half the households, requiring about 40 million kilometres of fibre. Such a nationwide system might take 20 years to implement.

The essential attraction of fibres over metal conductors for cable television, Mr Roberts says, "would be the elimination of intermediate electronic and optical devices, and the saving in cable size and cost, while providing a network as flexible in principle as the local telephone network."

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STC's eight-strand glass-fibre cable (hand-held) can carry more than 10,000 telephone circuits—more than 100 times as much as a conventional cable (top) and the 4,800-pair cable (left) put together.

Plessey and BICC are active in optical fibre development and manufacture. STC's eight-strand optical cable can at present carry more than 10,000 simultaneous telephone conversations; by improving transmission technology many times this capacity should be possible.

Plessey and BICC are working jointly in the development of optical fibre technology, in association with Corning Glass in the United States.

This week, in collaboration with industry, the Post Office is planning to demonstrate a fibre optic network for the first time. The demonstration, it had been demonstrated that glass fibre cables could be designed and made in ways which enabled them to be drawn into cable ducts, offering large space savings; and that signals could be transmitted via glass fibre for a greater distance than over a metallic cable before it became necessary to boost the signal.

The Post Office showed two systems. One of these is able to send up to 120 telephone calls at once over single fibre sections four kilometres long without intermediate amplification. Similar sections can be linked in tandem for transmission over longer distances.

In the second system, which can handle nearly 2,000 calls per fibre, signals are sent along a fibre about one kilometre long which is installed in cable ducts around the building. Greater transmission lengths are expected to be practicable soon.

Assam Investments Limited

The twelfth Annual General Meeting of Assam Investments Ltd. was held on 18th September, 1975.

Mr. W. I. T. de C. Wheeler, the Chairman, in his review circulated with the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1974, included the following points.

ACCOUNTS AND DIVIDEND

The Group profit for the year ended 31st December, 1974 before tax was £2,201,491 (1973 - £1,211,638). After tax, the preference dividend and extraordinary items, the profit available to ordinary shareholders was £814,842 (1973 - £220,028).

The Board has recommended an ordinary dividend for the year of 3.003 pence per share which is equivalent with the related tax credit to 4.62 pence per share (1973 - 4.2 pence per share).

OUTTURN AND PRICES

The final outturn for 1974 was 12,423,839 kgs. compared with 12,104,703 kgs. in 1973.

The considerable improvement in world tea prices which occurred at the end of the 1973 season has continued throughout the year.

Sales and average prices at 4th August, 1975 were:-

	1974	1973
London	6,093,410 kgs: 62.15p	5,613,331 kgs: 52.81p
India		
1974	6,045,000 kgs: Rs. 11.81	6,326,641 kgs: Rs. 8.04
1973		

OPERATING EXPENDITURE

As indicated last year, the increase in costs during 1974 was severe. The unit cost of production rose significantly and this upward trend seems certain to continue during the years ahead. Future revenue trends are less easy to predict and it was fortunate that during a year of considerable cost increases, there also emerged a strengthening of the market.

ahead. Future revenue trends are less easy to predict and it was fortunate that during a year of considerable cost increases, there also emerged a strengthening of the market.

DEVELOPMENT AND REORGANISATION

Your Board continued in 1974 to pursue their objective of providing factories with the means of ensuring a high standard of manufacture throughout the season. Priority has continued to be given to the installation of proven modern technologies.

THE OUTLOOK

It is clearly impossible to forecast results for the current year so early in the season, when some half of the crop remains to be manufactured and the London sales of the new season's teas have not yet started.

At this stage the one certain factor is that the cost of production will continue to rise. Apart from general inflationary trends, a new agreement between employers and unions again increased the basic wages and dearness allowance for tea estate workers as from January, 1975 and provided for further increases which will come into effect in February, 1976. Additionally, in the 1975/76 Indian Budget the rates of Excise Duty for the Zones in which the Company's properties are situated were increased.

Since the beginning of the current season the crop has been disappointing owing mainly to adverse weather conditions. The Group outturn to the end of July amounted to 4,106,075 kgs. (1974: 4,393,832 kgs.).

While the latest statistics relating to world crops and stocks are such as would normally cause us to feel optimistic, prices are increasingly dependent on the liquidity positions of those who buy our teas and blenders' stocks are likely to be kept at a safe minimum in the present conditions of inflation: ultimately therefore the market level may be influenced by the general economic situation.

Business Diary: Prunier's sold • Bond of contention

Prunier and Bernard Walsh met before the war. She would drop in at his in Soho's Old Compt. Now she is Madame Prunier, principal proprietor of a fish restaurant in the name of the Wheeler's restaurant.

Prunier, grand-daughter of the original restaurateur, is from the management of the London restaurant. She is now the fish restaurant in the name of the Wheeler's restaurant. Prunier, grand-daughter of the original restaurateur, is from the management of the London restaurant. She is now the fish restaurant in the name of the Wheeler's restaurant.

Prunier said that now was a good time to call a day. She'd rather sell to a fellow fish restaurateur than some faceless financier or to some restaurant chain she wouldn't touch "with a bargepole" she said.

Walsh said that, while some people might argue that it was not a good time to be expanding, Prunier's did not come on the market every year and the opportunity had to be grasped when it presented itself.

Madame Prunier was 18 when she came to work in Maison Prunier, later becoming its proprietor. Walsh began work in Whitstable with his father, an oyster merchant.



Fish tale: Bernard Walsh and Madame Prunier in London yesterday.

say whether this meant that early payment was at hand, while the Council of Foreign Bondholders was politely told to mind its own business when it made inquiries. It is known, however, that talks between the Romanians and the Foreign Office were already beyond the preliminary fencing and in May this year a deputation, including the deputy finance minister, came to London from Bucharest to discuss the question. Full repayment would seem to be a gesture appropriate to the first goodwill visit by a

Romania was a "basis for negotiation", the market could well be right.

Slice of gold

How golden is a "golden handshake" once the Inland Revenue has taken its share? It's a question that has to be asked by Mr Graham Dowson's departure from the Rank Organisation is going to be sadly diminished. The first £5,000 is tax free, but thereafter the complicated procedures govern the taxation of the balance. If the payment is made *ex gratia* and the high-profile Rank Organisation is revealing no details, however innocent—then it will be taxable as earned income but subject to "top-slicing" over six years.

Top slicing assumes that the payment had been made over six years, so the outstanding sum of £145,000 (any superannuation benefit may also be deducted) is divided by six and the payer's top rate of tax applied to that figure.

The trick, where the departure from a company is being handled on an amicable basis, lies in the timing of the golden handshake. So clearly, it pays to take a golden handshake near the end of a financial year. Where the handshake represents compensation for loss of office based on a fixed number of years, the calculation over the number of outstanding years of the contract.

هكذا من الجهل

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Stock Exchange prices

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ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept 8. Dealings End Today. § Contango Day, Sept 22. Settlement Day, Sept 30.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. If you find an error, please inform us immediately. If you find an error, please inform us immediately. If you find an error, please inform us immediately.

A merry heart doeth good like a medicine. —Proverbs 17:22

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DEATHS

BOWKER.—On 14 September 1975, in London, Margaret, beloved wife of John, died at home. Aged 78. Buried at St. Mary's, London. Mrs. Bowker was a member of the Church of England.

CAMPBELL.—On 14 September 1975, in London, Charles, beloved husband of Mary, died at home. Aged 78. Buried at St. Mary's, London. Mr. Campbell was a member of the Church of England.

DANIELS.—On 14 September 1975, in London, John, beloved husband of Mary, died at home. Aged 78. Buried at St. Mary's, London. Mr. Daniels was a member of the Church of England.

FARLEY.—On 14 September 1975, in London, John, beloved husband of Mary, died at home. Aged 78. Buried at St. Mary's, London. Mr. Farley was a member of the Church of England.

GORDON.—On 14 September 1975, in London, John, beloved husband of Mary, died at home. Aged 78. Buried at St. Mary's, London. Mr. Gordon was a member of the Church of England.

HILL.—On 14 September 1975, in London, John, beloved husband of Mary, died at home. Aged 78. Buried at St. Mary's, London. Mr. Hill was a member of the Church of England.

MARRIAGES.—On 14 September 1975, in London, John, beloved husband of Mary, died at home. Aged 78. Buried at St. Mary's, London. Mr. Marrriages was a member of the Church of England.

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 25

ANNOUNCEMENTS

A LEGAL ARRANGEMENT.—We are pleased to announce that the late Mr. John Smith, of 123 High Street, London, has left his estate to the charity of his choice. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London.

25th SEPTEMBER.—We are pleased to announce that the late Mr. John Smith, of 123 High Street, London, has left his estate to the charity of his choice. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London.

LIBERTIES BOOK FAIR.—We are pleased to announce that the late Mr. John Smith, of 123 High Street, London, has left his estate to the charity of his choice. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London.

BICENTENNIAL ARTS FELLOWSHIPS.—We are pleased to announce that the late Mr. John Smith, of 123 High Street, London, has left his estate to the charity of his choice. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London.

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN.—We are pleased to announce that the late Mr. John Smith, of 123 High Street, London, has left his estate to the charity of his choice. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London.

WHEN FLYING.—We are pleased to announce that the late Mr. John Smith, of 123 High Street, London, has left his estate to the charity of his choice. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London.

LOW FARES GUARANTEED.—We are pleased to announce that the late Mr. John Smith, of 123 High Street, London, has left his estate to the charity of his choice. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London.

FLY IT COSTS LESS FOR MORE.—We are pleased to announce that the late Mr. John Smith, of 123 High Street, London, has left his estate to the charity of his choice. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—We are pleased to announce that the late Mr. John Smith, of 123 High Street, London, has left his estate to the charity of his choice. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London.

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ARTERITIS RESEARCH.—We are pleased to announce that the late Mr. John Smith, of 123 High Street, London, has left his estate to the charity of his choice. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London.

YACHTS AND BOATS.—We are pleased to announce that the late Mr. John Smith, of 123 High Street, London, has left his estate to the charity of his choice. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

ALSO ON PAGE 25

TO GET THE BIG CONTACTS

THE GASLIGHT.—We are pleased to announce that the late Mr. John Smith, of 123 High Street, London, has left his estate to the charity of his choice. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London.

RESTAURANTS.—We are pleased to announce that the late Mr. John Smith, of 123 High Street, London, has left his estate to the charity of his choice. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London.

UK HOLIDAYS.—We are pleased to announce that the late Mr. John Smith, of 123 High Street, London, has left his estate to the charity of his choice. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London.

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THE LINKS

ALSO ON PAGE 25

COUNTRY PARK HO

WEST RYTON, NORFOLK.—We are pleased to announce that the late Mr. John Smith, of 123 High Street, London, has left his estate to the charity of his choice. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London.

THE REAL GREEK ISLANDS.—We are pleased to announce that the late Mr. John Smith, of 123 High Street, London, has left his estate to the charity of his choice. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London.

SUNMED MOROCCO.—We are pleased to announce that the late Mr. John Smith, of 123 High Street, London, has left his estate to the charity of his choice. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London.

MONEY SAVERS.—We are pleased to announce that the late Mr. John Smith, of 123 High Street, London, has left his estate to the charity of his choice. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London. The charity is the St. Mary's Hospital, London.

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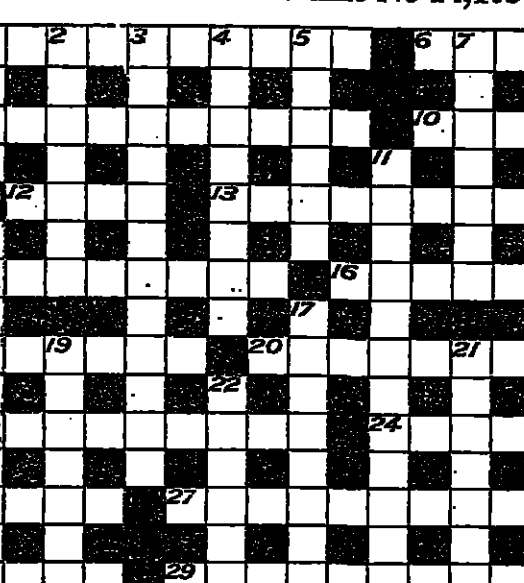
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The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14103



ACROSS

1. Believing the note one has to chant (10).
2. Said to be topping for a learner (4).
3. Destroyed damaged model I dropped (10).
4. In Rome nobody returns to sign (4).
5. Heard heard when he paid it (4).
6. Member gets in, in next array, but so lacking in grace (9).
7. Bubbles a vicious diversion (8).
8. Mrs Gamp told Mrs Harris to leave it on the chimney-piece (6).
9. Lifting some fruit (6).
10. Liqueur refined in estate (8).
11. Accompanying man in train (9).
12. Author detailed to study (9).
13. Was classically returned as vetch (4).
14. Men in North Street wildly show bitter feeling (10).
15. Composer said to have the edge (4).
16. Complete clear-out makes chairs cry (3).

DOWN

1. Up-to-date ships taken away in style (4).
2. This book counts (7).
3. Curses men about their manner of speaking (12).

2 FOR THE PRICE OF 1

Partners' Secretary

With this advertisement our advertiser was able to secure 2 for the price of 1. The advertiser was able to secure 2 for the price of 1. The advertiser was able to secure 2 for the price of 1. The advertiser was able to secure